The Centre Reporter.

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THE STATE CAPITOL BURNED.

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND HOUSE DESTROYED.

The Main Building a Complete Mass of Ruins.—Loss Over $500,000 Partly Covered by Insurance.—Cause of Fire.

Fire destroyed the main Capitol building at Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon, and the law making bodies of Pennsylvania are without a home.

The fire which started in the rooms of Lieutenant Governor Lyon some time Tuesday forenoon, but was not discovered until a few minutes before 1 o'clock is responsible for this condition of things.

The lieutenant governor's apartments are on the second floor of the main capitol building directly over the senate chamber, and it was only a short time before the senate was to have reconvened that a page hurried to the desk of President Pro. Tem. McCarrell, who was about to take his seat preparatory to calling the body to order, with the information that there was fire in the room overhead, and in a twinkling everybody on the floor knew of the fire.

The senate was to have received the amended Mitchell treasury investigation from the house and for this purpose the senators took a recess at 12.25 o'clock until 1. But the resolution was forgotten and the attention of all was turned in the direction of the room in which the smoke was discovered. "Get out your buckets," was the command of Chief Clerk Edwin M. Smiley to a group of excited senate attaches who were standing about not knowing what to do. The chief clerk's orders were obeyed; but the most efficient bucket brigade in existence could not have extinguished the flames that were eating their way around the upper part of the building between the brick work and the walls. As a proof of this the most earnest efforts of the Harrisburg fire department were found to be entirely unavailing so far as the saving of the main building was concerned. The men with the buckets returned to their chief with the news that the fire could not be reached. Anticipating this Senate Librarian Miller pulled the auxiliary fire alarm in the senate library. When they reached the building the flames had gained such headway that old firemen predicted the destruction of the entire structure. And so it proved.

With their apparatus on the ground the firemen saw before them a blaze peculiarly hard to reach because of its location. To get a stream in play required the scaling of a small annex back of the senate chamber and then the ascension to the roof of the main building. Meanwhile the flames had burst forth from the numerous chimneys on the roof. An attempt was made to put a line of hose in through the rotunda and up on to the second floor. While this might have been effectual had the department arrived sooner it was ineffectual now and it was not long before the whole upper floor west of the main corrider was a seething, hissing mass of flame. Nor were the efforts to prevent the spread to the house portion of the building successful, and all efforts were made to save the adjoining buildings. An hour and a half after the alarm had been sounded this condition was brought about and it was announced that the other buildings were safe. The weather conditions were most disagreeable. There was a driving storm of rain and snow, accompanied by a wind that threatened to throw the embers on to the adjoining structures; but happily this did not occur.

Senator Grady declares he detected the smoke as early as 10.30 o'clock, and this would seem to bear out the assertion that the fire had been burning slowly some hours before being discovered. The Philadelphia Senator dispatched page boys at different times to see if there was not something burning in some portion of the senate chamber or in one of the committee or clerks' room, but they all returned with the message that there was nothing wrong. Just before the senate took its recess the same senator says the smell was more pronounced and during the recess the fire was discovered.

The scenes in and about senate when it became known that the building was doomed were striking. The excitement was intense. Chief Clerk Smiley first thought of the records and many of these were taken to places of safety. The most valuable state records were not in the burned building, having been taken, soon after its completion, to the fire-proof executive building.

The theory which has the most foundation in fact is that it originated from the open hearth fire in the lieutenant governor's room and burned under the floor along the joists to the hall partition where it was discovered. This hearth was ordered rebuilt last summer by Senate Librarian Miller as he deemed it unsafe at that time. The accumulation of the dust of many years and inflammable particles made the progress of the fire under the floor an easy matter.

The first persons to reach the actual scene of the fire were Senator Saylor, of Montgomery, and Senate Librarian Herman P. Miller. Senator Saylor says that when he entered the room of the lieutenant governor he found it thick with smoke. Taking a hatchet he cut through the floor back of a book case from which shot forth flames that gave unmistakable evidence that the fire was of a serious nature.

There was very little effort made to save the furniture in the building. The fact is that the fire was looked upon as trivial too long before it became only too apparent that it was to be a most disastrous conflagration.

The capitol building was one of the four on the hill. It stood at the head of State street and faced toward the Susquehanna river. The structure was "T" shaped. On the right of the main entrance was the house and on the left the senate chamber. The long hall was lined with committee rooms on either side. Above them were the rooms of the president pro tem of the senate, the forestry and game commission and the caucus rooms. There were no offices over the house chamber. Above the senate were the rooms of the lieutenant governor and the department of education.

While the senate was excited over the fire the house was transacting business. But it did not take long to convey the information to the lower branch that the fire was in progress. Messengers brought the word and soon there was a hurried adjournment. Many of the members lingered thinking the blaze was slight. When they realized the situation fully they started to work to save their property. Others then appeared and a few desks and chairs were removed. When the last man had left the flames were leaping along the roof of the house. Representative Charles E. Voorhees was the last man to leave and he made his escape just as an explosion occurred in the dome of the building.

Before the flames had been got under control the search for a new house for the legislature began. A number of members expressed a strong desire to go to Philadelphia, where it was presumed adequate quarters could be secured, but this plan was found to be open to grave constitutional objections and has been practically abandoned.

A telegram was received from Governor Hastings, who was in Philadelphia, announcing that he would return and call a meeting of the board of property at 8 o'clock. There was a general discussion, ending in a decision to have the senate meet in the supreme court room and the house at the same hour in the United States court room. Seats and some temporary desks will be provided by that time. The legislative program was considered at some length. Some of those present discussed a recess for some time, while others thought the legislature should remain in session and provide for a new capitol.

Senator Flinn has made a practical suggestion which is meeting with general favor. He thinks a church building with two halls can be secured so that the senate and house can meet under the same house. Two of the trustees of one of the finest church structures in the city are of the opinion that it can be secured and will bring the matter before a meeting of their colleagues. Governor Hastings said there was not the slightest necessity for the legislature to be abandoned for a single day.

There were about fourteen persons hurt at the fire, but fortunately the injuries of the greater part of that number were slight. At least a score of persons were bruised or scratched while in the house when the ceiling fell or were thrown violently about when walls and partitions came down near them and caused strong currents of air. Not a few of the spectators got scratches and bruises by falls in endeavoring to get out of the way of falling material or of hose line.

A number of firemen encountered great risks and perilous situations in fighting the fire before it had spread all through the building. When the explosion of gas occurred a party were working in one of the wings and they were hurled with great force against the walls and floors. There were several men who had very narrow escapes after the fire was under control in the senate ante-rooms and the committee rooms. They were using streams on the blazing ruins and large portions of the ceiling fell. Those who worked outside were in constant danger from the fall of cornices and not a few men were struck by pieces

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CONCLUSION OF COURT.

A SHORT SESSION WAS HELD THIS WEEK.

Complete Report of All Cases Disposed of Last Week.—Only a Few Cases Put on Trial.

The following is the report of proceedings in cours last week, from Wednesday.

The following criminal cases, entered to January sessions were disposed of as follows, last week. Com. vs. Feo. Johnson; charge betrayal; prosecutrix Esther Grubb; recognizance renewed to April sessions.

Com. vs. Charles Daywalt; charge betrayal; prosecutrix Martha Parsons; defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence in such cases.

Com. vs. Frank Snyder; charge receiving stolen goods; prosecutor Jere Brumgart; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Geo. B. Shaffer; charge rape; prosecutrix Sallie Auman; bill ignored.

Com. vs. Andrew Immel; charge false pretense; prosecutor A. F. Harter; bill ignored and the prosecutor to pay the costs, save the $4 due the county.

Com. vs. Geo. Grimes; charge surety of the peace; prosecutrix Caroline Grimes; bill ignored and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Joseph McCulley; charge betrayal; prosecutrix Dolly Martz; settled.

Com. vs. Samuel Butler; charge betrayal; prosecutrix Mabel McCloskey; defendant renewed his recognizance to April sessions.

Com. vs. Wm. Reed; charge assault and battery; prosecutrix Josephine Reed; bill ignored and J. M. Keichline to pay the costs.

Court called on Monday morning with Judges Love and Faulkner on the bench. The greater portion of the forenoon was consumed in hearing petitions and motions.

The list of jurors called and thirty-three answered to their names.

The following civil cases were disposed of on Monday.

Michael Canavan vs. Orrin L. Schoonover; settled.

David Rothrock, administrator, de bonis non cuih testamento annexo of Henry Rothrock, deceased, in part of the use of David Rothrock and John R. Rothrock vs. Henry Rothrock, Jr. with notice to John Woods, Geo. Garbrick, Sallie J. Kelley, Wm. Kelley and David Kelley as terre tenants; this case is special.

James Auman vs. the Central R. R. of Pa.; plea trespass. non suit.

Alfred Thompson and E. C. Schildt, trading as Thompson & Schildt vs. Wm. Oswalt; settled.

Montgomery & Co. vs. R. C. Irvin, defendant, and H. K. Curtin, administrator of etc., of Constans Curtin, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $135.36.

Michael Nicholas vs. R. M. McLain and Isaac Thomas, trading and doing business as A. M. McClain & Co.; continued.

Montgomery & Co. vs. R. C. Irvin, defendant, and H. R. Curtin, administrator of etc., of Constance Curtin, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $270.34.

John A. Mann vs. George Deitz, Robt. J. Mann and James R. Fye; continued.

Wm. Mann vs. Robert Cooke, Jr.; non suit.

Frank Witchy and Morgan Griffith trading as Witchy & Griffith vs. Wm. Farker; verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $720.

Rose Sternberg Lyon vs. Gustave Lyon; continued.

John M. Long, Endorse vs. Wm. T. Leathers and Allison H. Leathers, executors of etc., of John B. Leathers, deceased, who was endorser for W. M. Leathers; non suit.

Geo. R. Boak vs. Geo. Bowes, Arthur Graham, and Harry Fye; verdict in favor of the plaintiff against Geo. Bowes for the land described in the writ.

W. H. Williams and Jennie B. Williams administrators of etc., of Aaron Williams, deceased, vs. S. R. Pringle, executor of etc., of Terrance McAlarney, deceased; verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $325.20.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

Emma, wife of Isaac L. Zellers, formerly of Mifflinburg, aged 55 years.

Peter Ketchem, of White Deer, aged 68 years and 4 months.

Edward Hubler, of Buffalo X Roads, aged 32 years.

George Baker, of Mazeppa, aged 83.

Mrs. Grace Knauer, of Swengel, age 76 years.

At New Columbia, wife of Solomon Ranck, aged about 65 years.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday Feb. 7, at Centre Hall, at 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 7 p. m.; at Tusseyville at 10 a. m.

THE GANG DEFY ARREST.

Entrenched with Plenty of Arms and Ammunition.

There is intense excitement around Centerville, Snyder County, owing to the fact that a band of five men, accused of having attempted to break into the dwelling of a neighbor, and who were driven away at the point of his rifle, defy the officers of tne law to arrest them. Among the gang are a nephew and brother of a man by the name of Ettinger, the latter having committed suicide while imprisoned in the county jail for complicity in the Kintzler murder, for which he had been sentenced to life imprisonment. Two men by the name of Moyer were hanged for this murder in 1880.

The people who reside in this sparsesettled district are terror-stricken at this new outbreak of lawlessness. The desperadoes are safely intrenched in a little hut on the edge of a neck of timber and defy the constabulary force to take them. They have revolvers, rifles, knives and ammunition to repel any onslaught that might be made against them, and threaten all parties with death who dare to break in upon them with a view to their capture.

A Coasting Accident.

Four young people were seriously injured and eleven more or less hurt in a coasting accident at Bellefonte on Saturday night. Fifteen young men and girls were coming down a steep grade on Allegheny street on a big sled when the guider lost his hold on the ropes and the sled collided with a tree, piling the occupants with terrible force on the stone curbing and pavement.

The four who were badly hurt are:

Fred Thomas, colored, who was guiding the sled, leg, jaw and three fingers broken, badly cut and bruised.

Florence Jacobs, ankle sprained, severely cut and bruised on face and head.

Jennie Irwin, had bruises and cuts on head and body.

Bruce Barnhart, leg broken, badly cut and bruised.

Typhoid at Lewistown.

A despatch from Lewistown states there are thirty-five cases of typhoid fever in Lewistown and the epidemic seems to be spreading. The borough has failed to comply with the law requireing it to have a board of health, the town council refusing to appoint one when the last board resigned. No effort has been made to ascertain the cause by local authorities and new cases are developing daily.

The state board of health has been notified. The blame is laid to the water and recent digging up of the streets for putting in the new water system. There have not as yet been any deaths, but there are several persons critically ill.

Reform in Primary Elections.

Senator Losch, of Schuylkill county, has introduced a bill for a change in the manner of conducting primary elections. The bill proposes radical changes from the present way of conducting primaries. Among other things the bill, which is a voluminous one and which is to thoroughly legalize all the machinery of primary elections, provides that the primaries of all political parties desiring to nominate candidates for state and county offices shall be held at the regular polling place on the third Tuesday of August of each year from 2 to 7 p. m. and the elections shall be conducted by the general election officers of the precinct. These primaries are termed "nomination elections." The bill provides for assessments to defray the expenses of elections. Under its terms the assessments are as follows: For presidential elector, $25; for governor, $1,000; lieutenant governor, state treasurer and secretary of internal affairs, $500 each; auditor general, $400, and judges of the supreme and superior courts, $1,000 each. The assessment of candidates for county offices varies according to the population of the counties in which they are running. In Philadelphia the assessment is fixed at five per cent. of the salary of the office for a year. The bill does away with nominating conventions and has a penalty clause which imposes a fine of $100 and an imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than two years for any violations of the terms of the act.

Governor Charged with Contempt.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Application was made in court yesterday, and held under advisement by Attorney J. W. Newlin for an attachment against Gov. Hastings for contempt of court. The Governor has neglected to obey a subpoena to testify in the settlement of the Hare-Powell estate.

Take a Church.

Grace M. E. church, in Harrisburg, has been secured for the meeting of the legislature. This would be a good time to have a revival in that church. If the Methodists can convert the legislature there will be extra great joy in Heaven and all over Pennsylvania.

M'CKINLEY'S CABINET.

SELECTING MATERIAL WHICH DOES NOT MEET APPROVAL.

Gage, His Secretary of Treasury, a Peculiar Republican.—The Same Old McKinley Tariff Up for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—If there is anything in the old superstition, McKinley's ears must have been burning ever since it was announced that he had chosen Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, a man who voted for Cleveland, signed the petition upon which Gov. Altgeld pardoned the Chicago anarchists, and who has for years been known as almost a free trader in his tariff views, for his Secretary of the Treasury. It is a great effort for the Republicans in Congress to keep from expressing publicly the disgust they feel for this break of McKinley's, but in view of the official pie that McKinley will soon begin to distribute, they are making the effort.

After all that has been said and done about the intention of the Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee to give us a new and thoroughly conservative tariff bill, they are proceeding to give us the same old McKinley bill, having already adopted several entire McKinley schedules.

The arbitration treaty has been amended and favorably reported to the Senate, although every silver man on the Committee voted against it.

Although it is the policy of the Republican leaders in both House and Senate to keep the Cuban question in the background, there are some men who refuse to be gagged. One of these is Representative Hardy, of Indiana, who got the floor to speak on the Agricultural appropriation bill, and proceeded to make a red hot five minute speech for Cuba, which he would have continued had not his request for unanimous consent for an extension of time been refused. He made a direct attack upon the administration, and those Senators and Representatives who, he said, were dining with the Spanish minister too often to be able to hear the appeals of the people struggling for liberty.

It was brought out during a debate in the House which resulted in the rejection of the Conference report on the bill to confer the rights and franchises of the Atlantic and Pacific railroads upon the purchasers under the mortgage foreclosure, that at least two of the New England Republicans in the House do not entertain exalted opinions of each other. They are Mr. Powers, of Vermont, who as Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, had charge of the report, and Mr. Barrett, of Mass., who opposed the report as a stock-jobbing scheme. Mr. Powers started by poking fun at the dudish dress of Mr. Barrett and wound up by slurring at the whole Mass. delegation, and charging that Boston was the place where railroads were wrecked. This aroused the ire of Mr. Barrett, who said: "I am a young man. I came here with no reputation beyond service in the legislature of my state, but the gentleman from Vermont came here after a long term of service on the Supreme Court of his state. What was the record of that Court? Ask any one of the shareholders of the Central Railroad of Vermont, who were robbed by the decrees of that Court, and then let the gentleman talk to me of Mass. wrecking railroads." Attempts were made to stop Mr. Barrett on a point of order, but Speaker Reed with a grim smile overruled the point.

According to Republican gossip, one of the surest ways to get an aspirant for Cabinet honors turned down by McKinley, is to get him endorsed by Senator Chandler. It is said that McKinley dreads nothing so much as that he may by accident do something that Chandler wants him to do, or appoint somebody whom Chandler wants appointed.

Senator Allen took occasion to reply to the various rumors saying that he would vote for the Republican tariff bill, by saying: "I have said that I believe the proposed tariff measure of the Republicans ought to be permitted to pass, if it has sufficient votes, after a reasonable debate. This does not mean, however, that I will vote for the Republican tariff bill. On the contrary, I shall vote against it." In other words, Senator Allen occupies the same position toward the tariff bill that Senator Jones and other prominent Democrats do—that no fillibustering shall be indulged in to prevent its coming to a vote. It was just the same with the Monetary Conference bill which was passed last week.

Although it was considered a matter of doubt, the Republican managers had hopes that some of the silver Republican Senators might be persuaded to vote with their old party when the new tariff bill comes up for action at the extra session of Congress. They no longer indulge such hopes. They know that not only will the silver Republicans not vote for the tariff bill, but that they will vote against it if their votes can defeat it. This has been fully determined upon since the Republicans resorted to such extraordinary tactics to defeat Senator Dubois, of Idaho, as a punishment for having followed his convictions and the wishes of his constituents by having supported Bryan and silver in the late campaign.

Death of George B. Roberts.

George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at four o'clock Saturday afternoon at his home in Bala, a suburb of Philadelphia, from heart failure, which was superinduced by indigestion, aged 63 years. He was forced to take to his bed about two months ago with catarrh of the stomach and grew steadily worse until the time of his death.

President Roberts began railroading as a rodman and rose to fill the highest position in the greatest railroad company in this country.

Some 20 years ago Mr. Roberts was in Centre Hall, with several other directors of his company, on a trip over the proposed route for our railroad. He was a man of few words but what he said went to the point, hence many took him to be cold, which was a mistake. The editor of this paper, as Chairman of a Committee to further the interests of the road thro our valley, at different times met with Mr. Roberts in his office in Philadelphia, and all those interviews left a highly favorable impression of Mr. Roberts upon the members of the Committee. His manner was pleasing and he accorded the Committee respectful hearings.

As the head of a marvelous railroad system, Mr. Roberts had no superior in this country or Europe. The successful management of so great a railway system is more intricate than the control of our National government. Under his cool head, wise judgment, devotion to his high calling, and constant study to put it upon a high plane, both for its patrons as well as its stockholders, the Pennsylvania railroad became the world's model. His conservatism and probity kept the corporation free from discord and strife; it was not conducted to serve the stock gamblers, but ran in a channel of its own, steering clear of the breakers that stranded other great railroads.

Mr. Roberts was a strictly business President, and so close was his devotion to his duties, that his years were lessened by overwork. But, he ended his days, leaving behind the grandest monument of railway enterprise in the world. He was the embodiment of honor, a helper in Christian work and a liberal and cheerful giver.

Frank Thomson, first vice-president, will, no doubt, be chosen Mr. Robert's successor. All eyes seem to rest upon him. He is eminently fitted for the responsible position and will tread in the footsteps of his lamented chief and friend.

The funeral on Tuesday was attended by eminent men from all parts o the country.

Since writing the above, Mr. Thomson was unanimously elected President of the Company.

RESIGNED HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. F. F. Christine to Leave Elysburg.

Rev. F. F. Christine, for nine years pastor of the Elysburg Presbyterian church, has resigned and will move to Centre Hall, where he has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at that place. During his pastorate at Elysburg Mr. Christine built a church at a cost of about $5500, built the Mountain church at a cost of about $5000 and repaired the Rush church at a cost of $2400, and added many new names to the church roll. That the members of his charge regret to have him move to another field is attested by the following action of Elysburg and Rush churches in passing resolution of esteem and regret at his departure from them.—Sunbury *American*.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Jan. 28	13	2	part cloudy.
" 29	18	5	cloudy.
" 30	24	5	part cloudy.
" 31	26	1 bel. 0;	clear.
Feb, 1	30	3 above 0;	p. cl.
" 2	36	25	cloudy.
" 3	36	22	clear.

On 28th storm; on 2nd Feb., 1½ inches snow during day.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

BY MINE GAS.

Three Killed and Others Probably Fatally Hurt.

CAUSED BY A MINER'S LAMP.

The Hurst Company's Slope at Smock Station, Near Uniontown, the Scene of the Shocking Disaster—Heroic Work of Rescue.

A special from Uniontown, Pa., says:—A terrible explosion of gas, the first in the Monongahela mines for many years, occurred in the mines of the Hurst Coal Company at Smock Station, about eight miles northwest Wednesday night. Three men lost their lives and several others were probably fatally injured.

The mine is a slope with three butt headings leading off to the left of the main heading. The killed and injured men were at work in the heading nearest the entrance. There were twenty-three miners 300 yards farther down the slope who had a most miraculous escape, but who were rescued after six hours' hard work. The mine is located in the Monongahela River vein of coal, which is not gaseous and in which the mines are worked with open lamps.

The men in the first heading were "drawing ribs," and brought down a big fall of coal. This liberated a pocket of gas, which had probably been concealed in the coal for centuries. The gas soon filled the rooms and was ignited by the miners' lamps, causing the explosion. The shock made the earth tremble, and buildings for many rods around were rattled as though by an earthquake. Coal, slate, pieces of broken timber and everything loose in the mine were shot up the main heading like cannon balls.

Part of the flying debris was carried several hundred feet from the mouth of the pit and driven into the walls and roofs of the buildings near by. John Mitchell, a hauler, was caught in the full force of the shot and carried sixty feet to the surface. He was horribly burned and mangled, and in this dazed condition, blinded by the coal and dirt blown into his eyes, he clambered over the foot log across Redstone Creek, and at last reached home, where he sank down exhausted. He died that afternoon.

The other unfortunate men were hurled about in the mine and dashed against the walls and posts. As soon as the explosion occurred a rescuing party, headed by Mine Superintendent Holliday, of Boyd's mine, close by, went in after the unfortunate men. Owing to the gaseous condition of the main heading which they descended, they could not take lights with them, thus rendering the ghastly work all the more difficult. After groping around in the dark for five hours they succeeded in bringing the last victim to the surface. It was many hours after this that the other men farther down the slope were reached and taken out.

When the rescuing party reached them they were huddled together in a little room, some praying, others shouting for help, but all expecting to be dashed to death by a second explosion or suffocated by the deadly gas which was bearing down upon them slowly but surely. Many of them wept for joy when led safely into the open air and rejoined by their wives and little ones.

Fortunately for the survivors, the explosion, by a peculiar prank, did not go down the main heading, but broke through into an old digging in an adjoining mine, where it spent its force. Had it not this it would have sent its fatal load of missiles and deadly gases down upon the helpless miners below, reaping a rich harvest of death. Cut off from all means of escape it is impossible to conceive how they could have escaped.

CABLE SPARKS.

An official denial has been issued that any cases of plague existed at Massowah.

There was a violent earthquake at Laibach, Austria, accompanied by underground rumbling.

The Government of Dutch Guiana has granted 1,000,000 acres of selected gold lands to a British syndicate.

Twenty days quarantine has been declared at Valetta, Malta, against vessels arriving there from Bombay.

The Ex-Empress Frederick received Mrs. Uhl, wife of the United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, in audience Friday.

The British Indian troopship Warren Hastings was totally wrecked off the Island of Reunion. The troops and crew, number 1,232 men, were all saved.

The native rising in Griqualand is growing more serious and the whites are leaguering. The three sons of Chief Lerothod, of Basutoland, have revolted.

An earthquake has occurred at Delvino, Turkish Epirus. Several villages, mostly inhabited by Christians, have been destroyed, and it is feared that many people have perished.

King Oscar opened the Rigsdag and in the speech from the throne expressed gratification at the request made to him to co-operate in the arbitration of future Anglo-American disputes.

There has been an enormous increase in the number of relief works in Bengal during the past week, and many people in search of employment are flocking to the British works from the central states.

Fritz Spahr, an American violinist, committed suicide in Berlin by taking poison, it is supposed, after a course of dissipation. He left the sum of 1,100 marks for his widow, who is in America.

Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, who is still in the South-Street Hospital, London, where he underwent an operation, passed a trying day, but the hospital authorities announce that the patient is doing fairly well.

The greater portion of the cargo of the British steamship Abana, from Hamburg for Boston, which was run into and sunk off Blankenese by the British steamship Dartmoere, from Hamburg for Norfolk, is a loss.

THE NEWS.

Elmer E. Cox, under indictment for the murder of Hon. L. P. Crawford, three months ago, has broken jail at Pawnee, Okla., and is at large. It is thought he has gone to Texas where he has wealthy relatives.

The steel billet pool will not be dissolved, but will be reorganized upon a firmer and better basis. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the American Bessemer Association in Pittsburg.

The trains on the West Jersey and Seashore railroads were blockaded by snow. A mail train stuck in a snow bank 15 feet deep at Swain Station on the West Jersey Road.

William Porter, aged 41, a captain of the Chattanooga Fire Department committed suicide by shooting himself through the right ear. Temporary insanity, resulting from a blow on the head, received some years ago, is given as the cause. He was unmarried.

Fire, which started in Bloomer's furniture store, at Pattonsburg, Mo., destroyed that store and the remainder of the block, entailing an aggregate loss of $50,000; insurance small.

Attorney A. S. Trude, who has been prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago at the coming spring elections, has written a letter in which he positively declines to be a candidate. He strongly endorses Judge John Barton Payne for the position.

Adolph Meyer pleaded guilty to setting fire to the tenement house in East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, New York, about two weeks ago, and he was sentenced to serve 20 years in state's prison. The fire was set at night and endangered the lives of 68 occupants of the building.

LYMAN J. GAGE CHOSEN.

His Selection as Secretary of the Treasury Announced at Canton, Ohio.

Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, will be Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's cabinet. He made this announcement after a conference with Major McKinley. Mr. Gage said:

"Mr. McKinley offered me the treasury portfolio. I told him I would accept the high honor and fill the position to the best of my ability."

Mr. Gage arrived in Canton about 6.30 P. M., his train having been delayed by the snow. With him was National Committeeman Cyrus Leland, of Kansas.

The McKinley carriage was in waiting at the railroad station and the visitors were taken to the President elect's home, where they were guests at dinner. The other guests at the table were National Committeeman Leland, of Kansas; ex-Governor Cornell and Col. J. J. McCook, of New York; W. C. Deer, also of New York, and Gen. Wm. Osborne, the secretary of the republican national committee.

After dinner Mr. Gage stepped into the library and announced his appointment to the cabinet. Beyond this he had little to say. He declined to discuss any part of the policy to be pursued by the incoming administration.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Ex-Senator James Ware Bradbury, of Augusta, Me., is now 95 years old. Maine people call him their "grand old man."

Governor-elect Andrew E. Lee, Populist, of South Dakota, owns more land there than any other resident of the State, and is still adding to his possessions.

The election of Thomas C. Platt to the United States Senate reminds the oldest inhabitant of Massillon, O., that for several years Mr. Platt was a clerk in a drug store there, his brother, Fred Platt being at that time cashier of the Bank of Massillon.

The Duc d'Orleans, Bourbon pretender to the throne of France, who never misses a chance to place his name before the French public, has just subscribed 25,000 francs to aid in the production of a religious play called "Le Mystere de Jeanne d'Arc," the work of a French priest.

An English explorer, Edward A. Fitzgerald, has set out with an elaborately-equipped party to climb Aconcagua, on the borders of Chile and the Argentine Republic. This mountain is 22,000 feet high, the highest peak outside of the Himalayas, and if Mr. Fitzgerald succeeds he will have climbed the highest mountain yet ascended.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Minnesota Medical Association is agitating the question of legalized expert witnesses.

A young physician of Illinois has built a private telephone line connecting his office with the residences of all his country patients.

It is estimated that at least 8,000 coal miners in the Monongahela Valley are at present idle on account of the overcrowded condition of the Southern market.

The contract for the statue of ex-President Franklin Pierce, which is to be erected in Concord, N. H., has been awarded to H. C. Ellicott, of Washington.

A Finnish college was recently established in Hancock, Mich., under the auspices of the American synod of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Rev. J. K. Niklander, the president of the synod, is at the head of the college, which, though small as yet, will probably soon become a large institution.

At a dinner in New York recently a prominent English publisher said that out of 315 manuscripts submitted during the year his firm had accepted only twenty-two. Another publisher stated that he accepted about four in every hundred.

Dr. Cariot's claim that he can cure hunchbacks—or at least that he can greatly benefit such spinal troubles in children—has made more or less of a sensation in French medical circles. Large wadded bandages, plaster casts and other apparatus are used, and about ten months are consumed in effecting a cure.

A St. Louis paper recently gave an account of the organization of a society of young women in Carthage, Mo., whose mission was to raise money for Cuba. The story was pure fiction, but the name, picture and residence of the alleged leader was published, she received so many letters offering help and encouragement that she organized such a club among her friends, and it is meeting with great success.

BIG FIRE LOSS.

Whole Block of Philadelphia Buildings in Ruins.

WANAMAKER'S ABLAZE.

Streams of Water Froze Almost as Soon as They Left the Nozzles—The Origin of the Fire Traced to a Furnace in the Basement of Hanscom Brothers' Grocery.

The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Philadelphia in recent years broke out a short time before 7 o'clock Tuesday morning in the rear of the big store of Hanscom Brothers, 1317 Market street. Before the flames had been gotten under control property valued at $2,000,000 or more had been destroyed.

The heaviest losers are Hirsh Brothers, umbrella manufacturers, 1309 to 1315 Market street, whose stock and building were damaged about $400,000. They had a large stock on hand, preparing for summer trade. Hirsh Brothers are among the largest umbrella manufacturers in the world. Walter Hirsh, a member of the firm, said the loss is fully covered by insurance. The firm employed 450 persons. The building which it occupied was owned by the estate of Henry C. Gibson and was valued at about $50,000.

Other losses are as follows:

Blum Brothers, $150,000 on stock; Hanscom Brothers, $125,000 on stock; John Wanamaker, $100,000; Dennett's restaurant, stock and fixtures, $75,000; Sterner & Ball, $50,000; Mizpah restaurant, $15,000; Hillman Drug Company, $75,000; Marshall's restaurant, $25,000; George B. Wells, $25,000; Showell & Fryer, $20,000; James Goodwin, $15,000; James Dickson, $5,000; Dunlap Brothers, $20,000; Furlong's restaurant, $10,000; A. Nickolacky, $14,000; A. McCune & Co., $40,000; S. H. Skull, $15,000; Budd & Elte, $5,000.

The losses on small buildings are about $400,000. Nearly all the sufferers from the fire are fully protected by insurance.

Origin Traced to a Furnace.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the igniting of woodwork from a furnace in the basement of the Hanscom Building. The flames were slight in volume and were accomplished by dense smoke when they were discovered by John Wagner, a reserve policeman, who was passing the Hanscom store at 6.30 o'clock. He turned in an alarm. Before the fire engines arrived at the scene the entire rear portions of Hanscom's store and Dennett's restaurant were ablaze. A second alarm was then sent in and a few moments later a general alarm was sounded.

Flames Seemed Uncontrollable.

Adjoining Hanscom's on the west was a five-story building occupied by Blum Brothers, manufacturers of ladies' cloaks. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the Blum building was soon a mass of flames. The water seemed almost to freeze before it touched the buildings, so bitterly cold was the weather. The fire for a time appeared to be uncontrollable.

The next building on the west to be devoured by the raging flames was one occupied by George Marshall as a restaurant. Then came the hat factory of George B. Wells, No. 1323, and the rear of the wholesale grocery of Showell & Fryer, No. 1325 Market street.

While the flames were sweeping west on Market street the umbrella factory of Hirsh Brothers caught fire. The inflammable stock of light silks were soon in ashes, and in half an hour the eight-story Hirsh building was destroyed.

On the east of the Hirsh building, between 1309 and 1301 Market street, where the Mizpah restaurant, No. 1307, Sterner & Ball, wholesale and retail cigar factory, No. 1305, the wholesale and retail confectionery of A. Nickolacky, 1303, and the drug store of H. Hillman, No. 1301. The upper story of the Hillman building was occupied by Potter Brothers as a photograph gallery.

Spreading from Street to Street.

On the north side of Hirsh Brothers' factory, across Silver street, stood the new seven-story building of Dunlap Brothers, printers. This extended from 1305 to 1310 Filbert street, and was 100 feet deep. The first floors were occupied by the Collins Carriage Company. The flames swept through this big structure and soon wrecked it.

The shop of Contractor Lewis Havens caught fire from the rear of Blum Brothers building, and three firemen were injured by one of its walls falling.

Wanamaker's Catches Fire.

At 8:15 o'clock fire was discovered in the tower of John Wanamaker's dry goods store. This store covers the entire block bounded by Chestnut, Market, Thirteenth and Juniper streets, and as it was erected years ago many of the fire-proof attributes of more modern structures are lacking. When it was apparent that the block which had been attacked at first was doomed, squads of firemen, with long lines of hose were detailed to try to save Wanamaker's. The building with the goods piled up within its four walls, represented a money value of over $10,000,000. All knew that if the flames in Wanamaker's once got beyond control there was no telling where they would stop.

Most of the Big Store Saved.

The Wanamaker tower contained a handsome clock and chimes. At 6 o'clock the entire tower collapsed, the clock falling through to the first floor.

Two lines of hose were then gotten on top of the immense building, and the flames, which had threatened to destroy Philadelphia's most noted store, was soon under control.

D. H. Moffat, the heaviest mine-owner of the Leadville district, has gone to the camp in response to a telegram from Gov. Alva Adams, who has established headquarters, until he can reach a conclusion as to continuance or early termination of the strike. Mr. Moffat was accompanied by several leading mine owners of Leadville.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

24TH DAY.—The Senate had a busy session. Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, closed his speech on the Cuban resolutions. The Wolcott bill for an international monetary conference was considered for the first time. Mr. White, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Daniel urged that the conference would be futile, and was not intended as a serious movement toward bimetallism. The Nicaragua canal debate was resumed. Mr. Daniel speaking against the measure. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment designed to meet the objections presented by Minister Rodriguez.

25TH DAY.—A crisis in the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill was reached in the Senate. Mr. Vilas made a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on foreign relations, a step which Mr. Morgan characterized as an insult. The motion was changed, so as to make the recommital to the special committee, of which Mr. Morgan is chairman. The Senate adjourned before a vote was taken and the Vilas motion to recommit it pending. The Military Academy appropriation bill, carrying approximately $469,000, was passed, after the defeat of the amendment for participation of the West Point cadets in the inauguration ceremony.

26TH DAY.—In the Senate the bill for an international monetary conference was debated, Mr. Chandler speaking in favor of it. Mr. Chandler's speech was carefully prepared and was in the nature of the statement of the attitude of the Republican side of the chamber on the bill. The Nicaragua Canal bill and the bankruptcy bill was before the Senate for a brief time, but no progress was made on either of them. A lively discussion occurred over Mr. Allen's resolution questioning the President's right to foreclose against the Pacific Railroads.

27TH DAY.—By a decisive vote the Senate passed the bill for the appointment of commissioners to an international monetary conference. During the day, Mr. Morgan, failing to secure an agreement for a vote on the Nicaraguan canal bill, announced that it would be urged to a conclusion Monday.

House.

24TH DAY.—The House passed over the President's veto a bill pensioning Jonathan Scott at the rate of $72 a month. The rest of the day was devoted to a continuation of the debate on the Indian appropriation bill.

25TH DAY.—The House, after a debate of four hours, adopted the conference report on the immigration bill by a vote of 131 to 118.

26TH DAY.—The House passed the Indian appropriation bill and entered upon the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Interest in these measures was overshadowed by two speeches—one by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, attacking ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, and the other by Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, heaping ridicule on Secretary Morton for the recent issue of a pamphlet entitled "The Farmer's Interest in Finance."

27TH DAY.—The House rejected the conference report on the bill to confer the rights and franchises of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad on the purchasers under the mortgage foreclosure. There was a lively discussion between Mr. Powers, of Vermont, and Mr. Barrett, of Massachusetts.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

By the explosion of a furnace at Williston, Ohio, three men were fatally burned.

A fire at Waxachachie, Tex., destroyed business properties valued at about $100,000.

The paper mills of the Fox Paper Company at Crescentville, Ohio, were burned; loss $200,000.

Twelve stores and a hotel at Mingo Junction, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000.

At Jackson, California, by the premature explosion of a blast in the main shaft of the Kennedy mine, John Truscott, a miner, and an unknown Italian were killed.

A freight train on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway jumped the track at the siding at Bangs Bay, Ontario. One of the trainmen was killed and two others fatally wounded.

The British steamer Delmar, which sailed from Las Palmas, on December 31, for Hampton Roads, in ballast, stranded two and a half miles south of Washwoods, North Carolina.

A number of fisherman were carried into Lake Michigan by the breaking of the ice at Marrinette, Wisconsin. Boats have been sent to their rescue, but their condition is one of great danger.

The Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city was destroyed by fire. The patients in the hospital were taken from their cots, dressed and gathered in the corridors. None of them, however, had to leave the building. The loss is about $20,000.

Through the error of a signal man, near Oakland, California, the engine of a limited express crashed into the rear car of a local train. Walter Cornish, fireman of the limited and Mrs. Lorenzen, of Oakland, a passenger on the local, was probably fatally injured.

WEYLER'S STAR HAS SET.

The "Butcher" to Be Removed from Office—Successor Chosen.

General Weyler will be relieved as Captain-General of Cuba on March 1. His successor will be General Azcarraga, the present Spanish Minister of War.

Weyler will remain in command of the military forces on the island, but will be a subordinate of Azcarraga.

The cause of Weyler's subordination is the discovery by Premier Canovas of the utter unreliability of Weyler's reports of the situation in Cuba and of the success of the military operations he has conducted against the revolutionists.

Marquis de Apeztegula, the leader of the Cuban Conservatives, came to Madrid and laid before the prime minister a truthful account of the existing condition of affairs in Cuba. So plainly did he show the incapacity and unreliability of Weyler that the prime minister at once decided to send some official to the island upon whose information he might depend.

The main object of the change of the Captain-Generalship is to end the war if possible. Canovas has realized that the mere offer of autonomy to Cuba will be useless. Such an offer must be accompanied by the strongest assurance and in a highly diplomatic manner to receive any consideration from the Cuban leaders.

Canovas' change of front is largely due to the influence of Secretary Olney, whose position has been exceedingly conservative during the negotiations between himself and Minister Dupuy de Lome.

Reports from Havana tell of engagements between Spanish troops and Cubans at Guanabacoa and at San Jose de las Lagas, in both of which it is said that the Cubans suffered heavy losses.

HUNDREDS PERISH.

Struggle for Life in a Chinese Theatre.

A WHOLE TOWN DESTROYED.

The Audience Composed Mostly of Women and Children—A Lamp Overturned, Sets Fire to the Temple, and the Terrible Crash Follows.

The steamer Gaelic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, just arrived at San Francisco.

Advices from Fou Chow, received at Hong Kong on January 2, report a terrible catastrophe in a temple at Kwang Fou, on December 8 last. A theatrical performance was held for the first time in the place, and was attended by a large crowd of natives and a few Europeans. One of the temple lamps was overturned, firing the building. The panic-stricken crowd tried to force a way through two small doors. In the crush three hundred persons were trampled to death.

The victims were principally women and children. Of the forty actors, only four escaped alive, and, two of the survivors are in the native hospitals suffering from internal injuries, and may die.

A conflagration, attended by disastrous loss of life, occurred at Yoshino, Tsukui district, Kanagwa Prefecture, on the night of the 29th of December. The flames burst out at the end of the village, which was a place of one hundred and seventy houses, and fanned by a strong wind, devastated nearly the whole village. The place faces the Sagami River, and high cliffs rose behind, and some of the people, unable to effect their escape, were burned to death, and several seriously injured.

The Hakodate Steamship Company's steamship Hokkaido-Maru, which left Hakodate for the Kuriles, in November, and has not since been heard of, was wrecked in the neighborhood of Etrupp. The passengers and crew, numbering two hundred and fifty, were rescued by the Kokuyu-Maru, which was sent out to search for the missing vessel, and brought to Hakodate on the 31 inst.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A general strike of miners iff the Northern Illinois coal fields is threatened.

The New York State Senate has passed a resolution calling upon Congress to increase the pay of letter-carriers.

The miners in the Wilmington, Illinois, coal field, struck against an attempt "to enforce the use of the two-inch screen."

No immediate curtailment of production of cotton goods is looked for at Lowell, Lawrence or New Bedford, Massachusetts.

The steel mill plant at the South Chicago Works of the Illinois Steel Company was closed for an indefinite period. Twelve hundred workmen are idle.

The miners' strike in the Jackson, Ohio, district is at an end, the miners returning to work at the old rate of 51 cents, the same as is being paid in the Hocking Valley.

The Merino Mills at Olneyville, R. I., which manufacture several grades of woolen goods, has shut down. The resumption of work depends on improvements in the market.

The Ohio coal operators has consented to an increase of from 45 to 51 cents for January and February mining, to meet the increase of from 51 to 60 cents in the Pittsburg district.

A despatch from New York says it is understood that Merritt Wrecking Company and the Chapman Wrecking Company are about to consolidate and continue business as one concern.

The weavers of Granite Cotton Mill No. 3 Fall River, Mass., who struck through a dissatisfaction of the wage scale, returned to work, with the exception of a few who have obtained work at other mills.

Representatives of thirty concerns attended the annual meeting of the Sash and Door Manufacturers of the Northwest in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Tuesday. An advance of 5 per cent. in No. 1 doors was ordered.

Leadville mine owners, it is understood, will pay no attention whatever to the strikers request for arbitration of the questions at issue between them. E. V. Debs considers that the strikers made a mistake in rejecting the terms offered.

The movement to reduce passenger rates to two cents a mile is being opposed by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. The organization will present to the Missouri Legislature a memorial which practically claims that a reduction in mileage rates will mean a reduction in the force of employes as well as in their wages.

WAS SHOT AS HE SLEPT.

The Killing of Stewart Attributed to His Employer.

From Blackshear, Ga., comes the news that S. W. Williford has followed up the killing of his superintendent, Charles Stewart, by a suicidal mania. Stewart was found in bed with a load of buckshot in his head and Mrs. Williford with her four children locked up in a room against her infuriated husband.

Mrs. Williford is a young women. Her husband deeded all his property away as soon as he was arrested. In order to create a theory of self-defense, William, it is said, placed a knife in the hand of Stewart, but it is beyond question that the latter was shot as he slept.

WIFE'S TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

She Tells How She Split Open Her Husband's Head With an Axe.

Mrs. Susan Deckard confessed to the assassination of her husband near Bristol, Va., two nights ago, by splitting his head open with an axe. She and her husband quarreled while in bed. He threw her pillow on the floor, and she struck him with an axe while their little child slept peacefully between them. The murderess was hurried off to the Abingdon jail to avoid the possibility of a lynching.

Novel Present for the Sultan.

The Smithsonian Institution has decided to make the Sultan of Turkey a present of a life-size figure of a Sioux Indian chief. The figure will represent a chief arrayed for a war dance in war blanket and moccasins with his costume decorated with a profusion of beads. If the Sultan had picked a war chief at the height of his glory from the band in Dakota he would not have a more realistic specimen than the one prepared for him at the Smithsonian Institution.

When Secretary Langley, of this institution, made a trip to Turkey in the summer of 1895 he was accompanied by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the famous orientalist. The Sultan presented them with several albums of magnificent photographs, and intimated that he would be only too glad to send a contribution to the National Museum.

It was naturally thought proper that these courtesies should be reciprocated, and Secretary Langley came to the conclusion that there could be no more appropriate gift than one that would be typical of the aboriginal life of this country. Orders were given to construct the figure of a Sioux chief, and this, after long care and study, has just been completed. The figure will be boxed and shipped, freight prepaid, to the Sultan this week. It will be accompanied by a number of articles used in domestic and martial life by the Sioux.

Travels With Snakes.

Walter Ralston, a young man employed by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and the Academy of Science of New York, arrived in the city yesterday with quite an aggregation of snakes, lizards, scorpions, tarantulas and insects, in a two-horse wagon, in which he has traveled all the way from New York.

Mr. Ralston's trip to Florida is for the purpose of capturing various specimens of reptiles and insects for the institutions he represents. He spent the past summer in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and there secured quite a number of specimens. He travels alone, so far as human companionship is concerned, but his horses, a dog, and his snakes and lizards are abundant company, and a warm friendship exists between them all.

In his collection are several iguanas, or South American lizards, each three feet in length, and tarantulas that he has tamed.

Ralston is perfectly at home with his strange pets, and takes great pride in them. He is camped on the vacant lot corner Monroe and Main streets, but will leave to-morrow morning for the Manatee River section, where he hopes to add a large number of Florida reptiles to the collection.—Florida Times-Union.

A New and Novel Leg.

A European experimenter has produced an artificial leg. It as nearly resembles a human member as any that can be devised.

This artificial leg is a curious contrivance of hinges, screws and elastic bands. Extending downward from about what in the human leg is the ankle, to a point midway between the heel and the instep, are two steel rods, placed one in front of the other.

One rests on a sort of roller hinge, and allows the foot to give or bend with each step. The other serves the purpose of bringing the foot back into place after the step is taken.

Any lateral movement of these rods is prevented by the sides of the slot through which they move. A screw and a nut at the top of the rod also prevent the rod from turning and thus giving trouble in walking. An artificial heel tendon is placed within the foot, behind the ankle joint, and extends loosely through a hole in the leg, where it connects with a nut about midway up the limb.

Two-Headed Tortoise.

There died at New Haven, Conn., consequent upon injuries inflicted by a cat, a most remarkable instance of duality of existence in the shape of a double-headed tortoise, or, more properly speaking, two tortoises inhabiting a single shell. It was found in the West River, and taken to the aquarium of a gentleman in New Haven.

The carapace, which was somewhat broader than long and slightly distorted, bore the customary legs and tail, but there were two perfectly developed heads and necks. Its charm was in the very perfection of its imperfection. Such a oneness of two with individuality preserved is not often to be found.

In one carapace there were two alimentary systems, two nervous systems, two respiratory and calculatory systems, two muscular and bony systems. Each was double, in part at least. There were two wills, for the heads fought continually for the rights of their common shell and for their food.

Early Dictionaries.

The first dictionary was compiled by Paout-she, a Chinaman, who lived about 1100 years B. C. It contained about 40,000 characters, most of them hieroglyphics. The first Latin dictionary was compiled by Varro, who died 28 B. C. "Onomasticon," a collection of vocabularies in Greek, by Julius Pollux, was published about 77 A. D. The first Hebrew dictionary was compiled by John E. Avenar in 1621. Every state in Europe except England has had prepared under government authority a standard dictionary of its own language. The standard dictionaries of England have been prepared under the auspices of the universities

BE TRUE.

Thou must be true thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
The soul must overflow, if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Live truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

—H. Bonar.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK.

By Morgan Robertson.

Captain William Belchior was more than a martinet. He was known as "Bucko" Belchior in every port where the English language is spoken, having earned this prefix by the earnest readiness with which, in his days as second and chief mate, he would whirl belaying pins, heavers and hand-spikes about the decks, and by his success in knocking down, tricing up and working up sailors who displeased him. With a blow of his fist he had broken the jaw of a man helplessly ironed in the 'tween deck, and on the same voyage, armed with a simple belaying pin, had sprung alone into a circle of brandishing sheath knives and quelled a mutiny. He was short, broad, beetle-browed and gray-eyed, of undoubted courage, but with the quality of sympathy left out of his nature.

During the ten years in which he had been in command he was relieved of much of the executive work that had made him famous when he stood watch, but was always ready to ratify his reputation as a "Bucko" should friction with the crew occur past the power of his officers to cope with. His ship, the Wilmington, a sky-sail-yard clipper, was rated by sailor men as the "hottest" craft under the American flag, and Captain Belchior himself was spoken of by consuls and commissioners, far and near, as a man particularly unfortunate in his selection of men, for never a passage ended but he was complainant against one or more heavily ironed and badly used up members of his crew.

His officers were, in the language of one of these defendants, "o' the same breed o' dorg." No others could or would sign with him. His crews were invariably put on board in the stream or at anchorage; never at the dock. Drunk when coerced by the boarding masters into signing the ship's articles, kept drunk until delivery, for no sober men able to run would join her, they were driven or hoisted up the side like animals—some in a stupor from drink or drugs, some tied hand and foot, struggling and cursing with returning reason.

Equipped thus, the Wilmington, bound for Melbourne, discharged her tug and pilot off Sandy Hook one summer morning, and with a fresh quartering wind and raising sea, headed for the southeast. The day was spent in getting her sail on, and in the "licking into shape" of the men as fast as they recovered their senses. Oaths and missiles flew about the deck, knock-downs were frequent, and by eight bells in the evening, when the two mates chose the watches—much as boys chose sides in a ball game—the sailors were well convinced that their masters lived aft.

Three men, long-haired fellows, sprawled on the mainhatch, helpless from seasickness, were left to the last in the choosing, and then hustled into the light from the near-by galley door to be examined. They had been dragged from the forecastle at the mate's call for "All hands."

"Call yourselves able seamen, I suppose," he said with an oath, as he glared into their woe-begone faces.

"No, pard," said the tallest and eldest of the three in a weak voice. "We're not seamen; we don't know how we got here, neither."

The mate's answer was a fist blow under the ear that sent the man headlong into the scuppers, where he lay, quiet.

"Say 'sir' when you speak to me, you bandy-legged farmers," he snarled, glowering hard at the other two, as they leaned against the water tank. "I'm pard to none of ye."

They made him no answer and he turned away in contempt. "Mr. Tomm," he called, "want these chaps in your watch?"

"No, sir," said the second mate; "I don't want 'em. They're no more use than a spare pump."

"I'll make 'em useful, 'fore I'm done with 'em. Go forrard—you three. Get the bile out o' yer gizzards 'fore mornin' 'f ye value yer good looks." He delivered a vicious kick at each of the two standing men, bawled out: "Relieve the wheel an' lookout—that'll do the watch," and went aft, while the crew assisted the seasick men to the forecastle and into three bedless bunks—bedless, because sailors must furnish their own, and these men had been "shanghaied."

The wind died away during the night and they awoke in the morning with their seasickness gone, and appetites ravenous. Sombre and ominous was their bearing as they silently ate of the breakfast in the forecastle and stepped out on deck with the rest in answer to the mate's roar: "All hands spread dunnage." Having no dunnage but what they wore, they drew on toward the windlass and conferred together while chests and bags were dragged out on deck and overhauled by the officers for whiskey and sheath knives. What they found of the former they pocketed, and of the latter tossed overboard.

"Where are the canal drivers?" demanded the chief mate, as he raised his head from the last chest; "where are our seasick gentlemen, who sleep all night—what—what," he added, in a stutter of surprise.

He was looking down three 8-inch barrels of three heavy Colt revolvers, cocked and held by three scowling, sunburned men, each of whom was tucking with disengaged left hand the corner of a shirt into a waistband, around which was strapped a belt full of cartridges.

"Hands up!" snapped the tall man; "hands up, every one of ye. Up with 'em—over yer heads. That's right!" The pistols wandered around the heads of the crowd and every hand was elevated.

"What's this? What d'ye mean? Put those pistols down. Give them up. Lay aft, there, some o' ye, and call the captain," blustered the mate with his hands held high. Not a man stirred to obey. The scowling faces looked deadly in earnest.

"Right about, face," commanded the tall man. "March, every man. Back to the other end o' the boat. Laramie, take the other side, and round up anybody ye see. Now, gentlemen, hurry."

Away went the protesting procession, and, joined by the carpenter, sail maker, donkey man and cook, "rounded up" from their sanctums by the man called Laramie, it had reached the main hatch before the captain, pacing the quarter-deck, was aware of the disturbance. With Captain Belchior to think was to act. Springing to the cabin skylight, he shouted: "Steward, bring up my pistols. Bear a hand. Lower your weapons, you scoundrels; this is rank mutiny."

A pistol spoke, and the Captain's hat left his head. "There goes your hat," said a voice, "now for a button." Another bullet sped, which cut from his coat the button nearest his heart. "Come down from there—come down," said the voice he had heard. "Next shot goes home. Start while I count three. One—two—." Captain Belchior descended the steps—"hands up, same as the rest." Up went the Captain's hands. Such markmanship was beyond his philosophy. "'Pache," went on the speaker, "go up there and get the guns he wanted." The steward, with two bright revolvers in his hands, was met at the companion hatch by a man with but one; but that one was so big, and the hand which held it was so steady, that it was no matter of surprise that he obeyed the terse command, "Fork over; handles first." The Captain's nickelplated pistols went into the pockets of 'Pache's coat, and the white-faced steward, poked in the back by the muzzle of that big firearm, marched to the main deck and joined the others.

"Go down that place, 'Pache, and chase out any one else ye find," called the leader from behind the crowd. "Bring 'em all down here." 'Pache descended, and reappeared with a frightened cabin boy, whom, with the man at the wheel, he drove before him to the steps. There was no wind, and the ship could spare the helmsman.

"Now, then, gentlemen," said the tall leader, "I reckon we're all here. Keep yer hands up. We'll have a pow wow, 'Pache, stay up there, and you, Laramie, cover 'em from behind. Plug the first man who moves."

He mounted the steps to the quarter-deck, and as he replaced empty shells with cartridges, looked down on them with a serene smile on his not ill looking face. His voice, except when raised in accents of command, had in it the musical, drawling, plaintive tone so peculiar to the native Texan—and so deceptive. The other two, younger and rougher men, looked as they glanced at their victim through the sights of the pistols as though they longed for the word of permission to riddle the ship's company with bullets.

"You'll pay for this, you infernal cutthroats," spluttered the Captain. "This is piracy."

"Don't call any names now," said the tall man; "'tain't healthy. We don't want to hurt ye, but I tell ye seriously, ye never were nearer death than ye are now. It's a risky thing—and a foolish thing, too, gentlemen, to steal three American citizens with guns under their shirts and take 'em so far from land as this. Hangin's the fit and proper punishment for hoss stealin', but man stealin's so great a crime that I'm not right sure what the punishment is. Now, we don't know much about boats and ropes—though we can tie a hangman's knot when necessary—but we do know sumthin' 'bout guns and human natur—here, you, come 'way from that fence." The Captain was edging toward a belaying pin, but the speaker's voice had lost its plaintiveness, and three tubes were looking at him. He drew inboard and the leader resumed.

"Now, fust thing, who's foreman o' this outfit? Who's boss?"

"I'm captain, here."

"You are? You are not. I'm captain. Get up on that shanty." The small house over the mizzen hatch was indicated, and Captain Belchior climbed it. The tubes were still looking at him.

"Now, you, there—you man who hit me last night when I was sick, who are you and what?"

"Mate, confound you."

"Up with you and don't cuss. You did a cowardly thing, pardner, an unmanly thing. You don't deserve to live any longer, but my darter back here at school thinks I've killed enough men for one lifetime, and mebbe she's right—mebbe she's right. Any how, she don't like it and that lets you out—though I won't answer for 'Pache and Laramie when my back's turned. You kicked 'em both. But I'll just return the blow. The mate had but straightened up on top of the hatch house when the terrible pistol spat out another red tongue, and his yell followed the report, as he clapped his hand to the ear through which the bullet had torn.

"Hands up, there," thundered the shooter, and the mate obeyed, while a stream of blood ran down inside his shirt collar.

"Any more bosses here?" The second mate did not respond, but 'Pache's pistol sought him out, and under its influence, and his guttural "I know you, get up," he followed his superiors.

"Any more?"

A manly looking fellow stepped out of the group and said: "You've got the captain and two mates. I'm bosun here, and yonder's my mate. We're next, but we're not bosses in the way o' bein' responsible for anything that has happened, or might happen to you. We b'long forrard. There's no call to shoot at the crew, for there's not a man among 'em but what 'ud be glad to see you get ashore, and get there himself."

"Silence, bosun," bawled the Captain. But the voice of authority seemed pitifully indicrous and incongruous, coupled with the captain's position and attitude, and every face on the deck wore a grin. The leader noticed the silent merriment, and said:

"Laramie, I reckon these men'll stand. You can come up here. I'm gettin' 'long in years and kinder steady-in' down, but I s'pose you and 'Pache want some fun. Start yer whistle and turn loose."

Up the steps bounded Laramie, and with a ringing whoop as a prelude, began whistling a clear, musical trill, while 'Pache, growling out, "Dance, dance, ye white-livered coyotes," sent a bullet through the outer edge of the chief mate's boot heel.

"Dance," repeated Laramie between bars of the music. "Crack, crack," went the pistols, while bullets rattled around the feet of the men on the hatch and Laramie's whistle rose and fell on the soft morning air.

The sun, who has looked on many scandalous sights, looked on this, and hid his face under a cloud, refusing to witness. For never before had the ethics of shipboard life been so outrageously violated. A squat Captain and two six-foot officers, nearly black in the face from rage and exertion, with hands clasped over their heads, hopped and skipped around a narrow stage to the accompaniment of pistol reports harmoniously disposed among the notes of a whistled tune, while bullets grazed their feet, and an unkempt, disfigured and sore-headed crew looked on and chuckled. When the mate, weak from loss of blood, fell and rolled to the deck, the leader stopped the entertainment.

"Now, gentlemen," he said in his serious voice, "I'm called Pecos Tom, and I've had considerable experience in my time, but this is my fust with human creatures so weak and thoughtless that they'll drug and steal away three men without takin' their guns away from them. And so on account o' this shiftless improvidence, I reckon this boat will have to turn round and go back."

They rolled and kicked the two mates to the rail, lifted the Captain to his feet and said:

"Give the right and proper order to yer men to turn this boat 'round."

With his face working convulsively, Captain Belchior glanced at his captors—at his eager, waiting crew—at the wheel without a helmsman—at a darkening of the water on the starboard bow to the southward—up aloft and back again to the three frowning muzzles so close to his head.

"One hand to the wheel—square in main and cro'-jack yards," he called. He was conquered.

With a hurrah which indicated the sincerity of these orders, the crew sprang to obey them, and with foreyards braced to starboard and head sheets flat, the ship Wilmington wore around, and bringing the young breeze on the port quarter, steadied down to a course for Sandy Hook, which the Captain, with hands released, but still under the influence of those threatening pistols, worked out from the mate's dead reckoning. Then he was pinioned again, but allowed to pace the deck and watch his ship, while the two officers were kept under the rail, sometimes stepped upon or kicked, and often admonished on the evil of their ways.

Early passengers on the East River ferryboats were treated to a novel sight next morning, which they appreciated according to their nautical knowledge. A lofty ship, with skysails and royals hanging in the buntlines and jibs tailing ahead like flags, was charging up the harbor before a humming southerly breeze, followed by an elbowing crowd of puffing, whistling, snub-nosed tugs. It was noticeable that whenever a fresh tug arrived alongside little white clouds left her quarter deck, and that tug suddenly sheered off to take a position in the parade astern. Abreast of Governor's Island topgallant halyards were let go, as were those of the jibs, but no clewing up or hauling down was done, nor were any men seen on her forecastle deck getting ready lines or ground tackle. She passed the Battery and up the East River, craft of all kinds getting out of her way—for it was obvious that something was wrong with her—until, rounding slowly to a starboard wheel, with canvas rattling and running gear in bights, she headed straight for a slip partly filled with canal boats. Then her topsail halyards were let go, and three heavy yards came down by the run, breaking across the caps, and, amid a grinding, creaking and crashing of riven timbers, and a deafening din of applauding tug whistles, she ploughed her way into the nest of canal boats and came to a stop.

Then was a hegira. Down her black sides by ropes and chain plates, to the wrecked and sinking canal boats, some with bags or chests, some without, came sailor men, who climbed to the dock, and, answering no questions of the gathering crowd of dock loungers, scattered into the side streets, while three men appeared on the rail, who shook their fists and swore and shouted for the police, calling particularly for the apprehension of three dark-faced, long-haired fellows with big hats.

In the light of later developments it was known that the police responded, and with the assistance of boarding-house runners, gathered in that day nearly all of this derelict crew—even to a cautious boatswain—who were promptly and severely punished for mutiny and desertion. But the later developments failed to show that the three dark-faced men were ever seen again.—New York Sun.

OUR INDIAN REPUBLIC.

A Remarkable Little Independent Government in North Carolina.

How many American citizens know that right in the heart of the United States there exists a separate little republic, having a Constitution and code of laws of its own and actually electing a president to govern the people?

Such a republic exists in the western part of North Carolina, and is independent of both State and national governments. This remarkable little republic owes its origin and existence more to the negligence of the United States Government than to anything else. When the War of Independence broke out the tribe of Indians known as the Cherokese, in the northwestern part of North Carolina, took up the side of the royalists. This, of course, excited the vengeance of the United States, and 2,000 soldiers were sent against the Cherokese, under command of Colonel Scott. The Cherokese at this time numbered nearly 25,000 souls, and occupied a good bit of territory, but Scott broke up most of their homes, confiscated most of their land, and drove them to their present territory, which is hemmed in by the Ocona, Lufta and Soco creeks.

This "republic within a republic" (which, by the way, is the only one of its kind in the world to-day), is called the Qualla Republic, and has an area of 50,000 acres, or about 82 square miles of rich valley land. The population consists of about 1,000 souls, and is both interesting and unique, being in manners and customs unlike any other on the globe, and if tradition be true the people have a most romantic history. The inhabitants of this little republic are known as "Cherokese of the Eastern branch," but in reality they differ in many respects from the other Cherokee Indians of the State, and even from the numerous half-breeds, who hang about the white villages, and sometimes visit the Qualla Republic, but are never allowed to remain there longer than a few days.

Tradition has it that the Quallas are descendants of the aborigines and members of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony, usually known as the "lost colony," some of the members of which are generally known to have escaped massacre at the hands of the Indians and to have been allowed to live among them as prisoners the remainder of their lives.

Their manners, their dress, and, strongest proof of all, their language, bear unmistakable evidence of their partly English origin. Their language is a strange mingling of native Cherokee with the quaint old English of Queen Elizabeth's days. As they seldom or never intermarry or associate either with whites or with other Indians, their language has been preserved in its original purity. Their dress, too, though most crude in material and design, still bears traces of the fashion of Sir Walter's day.

Every four years these queer people elect a President of their little republic. He receives a salary of $500 a year, but when at Washington on business for the republic he receives $4 a day extra. He is called "chief," and none but a Cherokee over 35 years old is eligible for the presidency. When he is absent his duties are performed by a vice president, or "assistaont chief," whose calary is $250 a year. The President has a Cabinet of three Secretaries, and the Congress comprises two delegates from every 100 members of the tribe. To this Congress only Qualla males over 16 are eligible for election.—New York Journal.

Indian Custom Revised.

At their celebration on July 4 of last year, the Nez Perce Indians revived an old custom for the edification of their visitors. The young bucks of the tribe are very wealthy and are regarded as desirable partis by the designing mothers of marriageable daughters. The maidens from all the neighboring tribes were brought to Lapwai, the centre of the Nez Perce reservation, to find husbands and were placed in the tents of their hosts, while the young men who were candidates for matrimony marched forth in their brightest colors. Approaching the tents they sang a weird song to the music of beating drums. At last, when it was quite dark, the maidens came forth from the tents and countermarched on the line of the same circle as the men were making. As they passed, each maiden, in the dark, selected a husband from the line, who immediately followed his bride. As there were more men than maidens, several unfortunate suitors were left in despair.

According to the recent census the population of Greece is 2,418,000 souls, or an increase of 230,000 over the figures of 1889.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Post Office Department has just made a decision that in future no rewards will be given for the "apprehension" of dead men. You must bring a post office robber alive now in order to get the reward.

President George Falloon, of the Ohio Fish and Game Commission, says that the supply of fish in Lake Erie will be exhausted in two or three years unless the existing laws regulating the catch are quickly revised and thoroughly enforced.

Taking the suggestion from a German scientific journal, which recently pointed out the advantage of elephants as beasts of burden even in European cities, the Comite de l'Elephant has just been formed in Paris for the purpose of preventing the killing of elephants for sport. Next summer a number of elephants will be employed as beasts of burden in Marseilles, where the winters are milder than they are in Paris.

Benton Wilson has been liberated from a Washington State penitentiary on a pardon, after having served two years of a long sentence that he had received on a confession of murder, which he had made to shield his father. The two were charged two years ago with the murder of Benton Wilson's brother-in-law, and the father being tried first and the prospect being dark for him, his son got up and confessed that he did the killing.

By the increase in the French army many men are withdrawn from other employment, with the result that the vacancies thus made are largely filled by women, and the prediction is ventured that if the folly of armaments goes on increasing France will become, owing to its stationary population, a nation of women-supported men. However, as living becomes more expensive the competition of women in nearly every profession becomes keener.

Californians contemplate erecting in Washington, at the time of the inauguration of the new President, an elaborate citrous arch, its prime object being to advertise their State's agricultural productions. The arch is to be of redwood, and the design provides that the columns, four in number, shall be completely enveloped by oranges and lemons. The bases are to be faced with California onyx and marble. The whole is to be lighted at night by incandescent lamps.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union intends to erect a National Temperance Hospital in Chicago. One of its promoters says: "We shall show the doctors who think that in some cases the administering of alcohol is an absolute necessity to save a patient's life that they are utterly mistaken, and before our work in the new field is a year old we can present facts in the shape of cured patients which will change the mind of many a physician, no matter how hidebound he may be in his prejudices."

In 1897 there will be six State elections, five of which will give some indication of how the country feels about the new administration. The first is in Rhode Island on April 7. The five others are in the fall. On Nov. 2 Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Virginia, representing in a way important sections of the Union, hold elections for all State offices, and on Nov. 8 New York elects a Judge of the Court of Appeals and members of the Assembly. On the same day the Greater New York will choose its first government under the new charter.

Thirty thousand elk are wintering in the Jackson's Hole country of Wyoming, according to the estimate of the game warden, who says that in one herd which he saw the other morning there were 15,000 of them, stretching over a distance of six miles. The sight, he said, surpassed anything he had ever seen and utterly amazed him. The elks' trail over the snow was like flint ice, he said, so hard had the snow been packed down. The animals are seen by thousands any morning, moving along the Snake River from the Great Swamp to the Gros-Ventre hills, and at night the wails of the calves straying from their mothers may be heard.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "Professor J. W. Homan, of the State Colored College of South Carolina, is the first colored man to introduce among his people of the South the science of dairying and agricultural biology. He is introducing a line of industry among his people in the South that will make his work felt not only by the colored people but by both races. Professor Hoffman is said to be a very competent man, and has a great field of usefulness before him in his college work. The Booker Washington idea of making the colored people self-supporting and self-respecting is worth all the empty political privileges and positions that could be conferred upon them. What they need is to be trained so that they can work their hands and heads together."

During the last two years the idea has become general that the bicycle has nearly driven the horse out of existence. A horse-shoeing association, in its annual report, maintains that this is all a mistake, and there are more horses in the country now than ever before since the landing of the pilgrim fathers. The organization demonstrates that there are in Ohio 19,000 more horses than there were a year ago, 17,000 more in Michigan, and 12,500 more in New York. Other States are adduced as showing a corresponding increase in the number of horses over twelve months ago. The explanation offered for this fact is that bicycles are used chiefly by people who never did and never would own a horse. It is also asserted that while occasionally a man may sell his horse and adopt the "bike," the change is only temporary, and that as soon as the exhilarating novelty of the wheel wears off, the four-footed nag is reinstated.

According to the Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, France will be menaced during the coming spring with an invasion of the "tchouma," or bubonic plague, which is now prevalent in the region round about Bombay, in Asia. Dr. Roux, of the Institute, in the Rue Dutolt, Paris, announces that his colleague, Dr. Yersin, has just left Paris for Tonquin armed with serum which will allow him to combat successfully the dread disease. Concerning Dr. Yersin, Dr. Roux says: "This young physician went to Hong Kong in 1894 in order to study the pest, and during the following year he continued his bacteriological studies at the Institut Pasteur. As soon as he was able to unite the elements of a serum antagonistic to the tchouma he departed for Canton and Amoy. The result of his experiments has been that of twenty-seven cases treated he lost only two, or less than 15 per cent., whereas the usual mortality of the persons stricken is 80 per cent., especially in Bombay, wher the serum is not employed."

While it might elicit some difference of opinion to say that a national debt is an evidence of progress, it is nevertheless a fact that some of the most progressive nations on the globe are burdened with heavy national obligations. In round numbers the Pall Mall Gazette estimates the present national debt of the world at $29,000,000,000 in federal money, as opposed to $23,750,000,000 in 1875. During the last twenty years England, Germany and the United States have considerably reduced their indebtedness, and yet within the same period of time the world's aggregate debt has increased $4,210,000,000. France is at present the heaviest debtor nation. In 1875 the national debt of France was only $4,500,000,000, while in 1895 it had climbed to $6,000,000,000. Although reduced somewhat, the national debt of England is $3,300,000,000. Russia's debt has been steadily increasing for several years, and while the exact figures cannot be given, she ranks fourth among European powers with respect to the burden which she carries.

After an experience of two years in serving cheap luncheons at the high schools in Boston the idea is pronounced a success. It has strong approval from many parents and also from the principals of the schools, who ascribe to it good results. The scheme is self-supporting. For five cents a choice is given of many excellent things, while for ten cents one may fare finely. The management rather favor the ten-cent lunch in the belief that it is better for the pupils to have as much as the spending of that sum will provide. Soups are served, also bread and butter, crackers, light digestible cakes, fresh fruits, milk, cocoa, and even ice cream, not made, of course, from over-rich cream. Pastry is tabooed, and in this respect the promoters of the luncheons have to compete with the pie wagons which still cater to the American appetite in the vicinity of the schoolhouses. No provision has been made for those too poor to afford even a small outlay, as is done is European countries. About 1,000 pupils are catered to daily, and the luncheon is served in less than twenty minutes. The practical success of the plan has led to its introduction in other cities. Somerville (Mass.), has a different grade of prices, giving the pupils a chance to buy simply a glass of milk, a cup of cocoa, or a sandwich at prices ranging from two cents up to ten cents for these and other things. Fitchburg is another city which has adopted the system, as has Manchester, N. H., where a bitter strife between outside piemen and the promoters of the school luncheon ended in victory for the latter.

Until recent years the purchase of Alaska from the Russian Government was regarded by many in this country as a grave national mistake. One reason for this impression is found in the extreme northern latitude which the peninsula occupies. Because of the severe climate peculiar to that remote section of the map, it was commonly supposed that Alaska could produce nothing short of icebergs. While the purchase covered 580,000 square miles and made a handsome addition to the geographical extent of the nation, it was thought for quite a while that Congress had virtually squandered $7,200,000, which was the price of the territory purchased from Russia. Since Alaska has been recognized as a part of this country the serious apprehensions which formerly existed in regard to the purchase have gradually disappeared. From the seal industry alone quite a handsome sum has been realized within the past few years. With respect to the fisheries which have been a source of international dispute between England and this country for some time it may be said that large profits have accrued to the owners of these fisheries, and that chiefly to this account is due our present misunderstanding with England. But there is still another source of wealth which has recently been discovered in Alaska. Some four or five years ago it was found that the soil was threaded with rich seams of gold, and that a new field was opened to mining enterprise. As a result of this disclosure a large number of enterprising individuals flocked to Alaska and began at once to search for the precious metal. In 1895 the total output of gold reached $3,000,000, while for 1896 it will hardly fall short of $5,000,000. A corps of men recently sent out by the geological survey made fresh discoveries in the neighborhood of the Yukon River.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 4

"Fifty-three cent dollars" are all the go, with gold nowhere, and all glad to take 'em. Bryan still lives and that's what worries the gold bugs.

IT does not yet look as tho Mark Hanna were marked for U. S. Senator. He is likely to be "sheared" out of Shearman's seat.

THE fight between the sugar and the coffee trusts has brot down the price of coffee. The Milton stores are advertising Arbuckle's and Lyon coffee at 15 cents per pound.

THE Pittsburg Post gives accounts of great suffering among the poor of that city, all the worse for the very cold weather we have had. Some are destitute of food and fuel. The Post is raising a fund to help the destitute.

ON to Canton was the amiable and diplomatic Dr. Atherton, of State College, to see President McKinley and urge Gov. Hastings for a cabinet position. Dr. Atherton has some weight at Canton but is mum as to the Governor's chances.

THE Pennsylvania legislature has been in session one month and has done nothing but one faction of the Republicans trying to "lick" the other—Quay against Wanamaker. But, we almost forgot, there was a bill presented to create more new offices with fat salaries attached.

Delaware has three claimants for the vacancy in the Senate: Col. Dupont, who was chosen by a Republican faction about a year ago, but the Senate last winter rejected his credentials, yet he is still holding on. The Democrats of the present legislature two weeks ago elected Mr. Kenny, and a few days later another Republican faction elected Mr. Addics. The seating of Kenny seems to be a certainty.

A member has presented a bill in the Legislature empowering the Principal of public schools in a town or other district to seleet sub-ordinate teachers, taking this duty out of the hands of the school board. Such a law would act viciously. It would open the door to bribery—Principals might buy their positions in order to obtain boodle from teachers whom they might thus be "persuaded" to appoint over schools under him. There is enough of that kind of corruption in politics—let's keep the schools pure. There are honorable teachers who would not stoop to this but the dishonorable ones would likely get ahead same as the boodle politician.

AFTER the news of the burning of the capitol had spread over our town Tuesday, the following were some of the interrogatory expressions picked up:

Who set it on fire, Quay or Wanamaker?

Were any high salaries burned?

Were the barn and live stock saved?

Was Gov. Hastings burned?

Will Hastings have to move back to Centre county now?

Won't a new capitol cost at least twenty thousand dollars?

Ans.: It'll cost about 6 millions.

Well then its not so bad after all?

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

THE Quay and anti-Quay factions in the legislature are tugging at each other over a resolution to investigate the books of the state treasury, covering a period of twenty years. The one faction desires it to be a white-washing committee; the other faction wants a committee that will take the lid off the pots and show up how the state funds have been used to enrich Republican bosses amounting to an outright robbery.

Some eighteen years ago the late Judge Orvis, in a speech in the lower House, proved from the records that over a million dollars were pilfered from the state treasury by the rascals who ran the machine. The charge was never disproved. This speech of Judge Orvis would be a good starting point for an investigating committee that meant to investigate. Since that several millions more have gone in the same direction and none of the thieves have gone to the penitentiary except Bardsley, and he was pardoned last fall because he threatened to tell on the other treasury thieves if he was not pardoned.

A "FRIENDLY" INVESTIGATION.

Representative Stewart and other members of the Legislature who are trying to reform the State Treasury are met with efforts to postpone action by an investigation made in the interest of the State Treasurer and of the present system of keeping large balances in bank upon which the State gets no interest. The movement made to get back to the House the Senate resolution for an investigation was evidently concerted, for, before anything had been said about it, Senators in touch with the administration and officers from the Treasury and other executive departments were on the floor of the House using their influence to persuade members to vote for the return of the resolution and for concurrence therein. They were partially successful, the resolution having been brought back by a majority vote, but one which fell short of the 103 votes required to pass a bill. As the *Ledger* has before remarked, the abuses and wrongs of the present system are well known. No investigation is needed to inform the members of the Legislature of the means to effect a decided reform. As a matter of fact the investigation is proposed by the friends of the Administration, and its sole purpose is to secure delay and nullify the efforts at reform by a whitewashing report. When the Senate resolution first came before the House the Quay members voted against and defeated it because they thought it was a hostile measure. Having been since informed that the investigation was to be a friendly one, they have now voted to recall it from the Senate with the purpose of passing it. The friends of real reform should oppose it to the end. As the resolution is joint and requires the signature of the Governor, it is held on good authority that it can be passed only by a majority vote of all the members, and this majority can not be commanded if the true character of the resolution and the proposed investigation shall be expressed. The mere fact that executive officers are using their influence with members to force an investigation is sufficient to demonstrate that it is to be a "friendly" investigation intended to cover up rather than expose.—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

LINDEN HALL.

The Happenings and Events in the Neighboring Town.

Miss Sallie Barr, a former Centre Co. teacher, was visiting among friends and acquaintances a few days last week.

William Haffley and sister, of Aaronsburg, are at present visiting their sister, Miss Nora, and their cousins, Misses Lillie and Sallie Bohn.

Harry Bratters, of Pine Grove, is assisting Mr. Bible in hauling logs to Centre Hall. This snow is just what they want and a little more would be better.

Hale Ross' saw mill at Fair Brook which had been closed down for a week or two, has again started up on Monday.

The protracted meeting at this place is still in progress, and many souls are turning to Christ. Many thanks is due Mr. and Mrs. McClellen for so kindly opening their doors to their congregation, when they were debarred from worshiping elsewhere.

On Tuesday afternoon the new house at the wharf, about one half mile west of town, caught fire and burned to the ground. The house was occupied by Adam Blazer and family; nothing was saved from the second story. A trunk containing valuable papers and money was destroyed in the flames. The cave adjoining the house and containing potatoes, apples, lard and canned fruit all perished. The community deeply sympathize with the unfortunate family. The fire was caused by the pipe which went up through the second floor, which was without a pipe conductor, and the pipe becoming too hot and ingnited the floor.

Potters Mills.

Samuel McCoy left on Tuesday morning for Williamsport, where he will be married today, Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. Potts, of Youngstown, Ohio, arrived Tuesday to attend the wedding of her brother Samuel.

Miss Lizzle Faust, of Centre Hall, is at home for a short time.

Miss Sadie Goodhart expects to leave for the west soon.

Miss Ida Long is in this place in charge of her brother's store for a short time.

The Potters Mills band has purchased a clarionet and have elected J. H. Strong as a member; he takes the new instrument.

The Allison dam at this place has supplied more ice for the size than any other in the vicinity; about 200 loads have been taken away.

Tuesday was ground hog day; as he did not see his shadow the winter is almost over.

The fox hunters of this place have a new way of getting their game; they shoot them so full of lead they get tired carrying the load and hole up and then they dig them out.

I have given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for croup that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I [illegible] conscientiously recommend it [illegible]p and colds in children.—Geo. [illegible] Wolfe, Clerk of the Circuit Court, [illegible]rnandina, Fla. Sold by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE STATE CAPITOL BURNED.

From First Page.

which detached but still blazing fell crashing on them. A number of reckless persons went into the ruined building before the fire was extinguished to look for souvenirs and some had close calls with their lives. Thousands of spectators were kept close behind the ropes and out of harm's way and very few except firemen or capitol attaches got inside. Two or three times young men became disorderly and abusive when ordered outside and there were numerous attempts to break past the line, but they were unsuccessful.

It was a thrilling yet almost pathetic scene when the flag that had floated proudly over the dome waving through the dense smoke was burned. The halyards on which it swung from the pole were burned and the flag slowly sank, as if being lowered by hand, into the tongues of flame that were bursting from the woodwork of the dome and covering it with fire. The crowd silently watched the flag sink into the fire and one man who stood near the State street steps reverently raised his hat until consumed.

The loss on the burned building is estimated unofficially at about $500,000 with an insurance of $200,000. The loss of records in the school department is great. Nothing but a few books were saved and the loss can never be made good. The fire took with it these separate things: The senate chamber, offices of the clerk and senate librarian, senate committee rooms, forestry commision, lieutenant governor's apartments, office of the superintendent of public instruction, the house chamber, committee rooms, speaker's office, resident and chief clerk's apartments and newspaper rooms.

The principal records of the house and senate were saved, but a vast quantity of documents were lost which can never be replaced. Some bills in the desk of the chairman of committees were undoubtedly lost, but all the duplicate bills placed on file for the members of the press by a recent rule were saved. These are certified copies.

The estimates of the loss on the building and contents vary. Superintendent Delaney says it will reach $1,500,000. Other state officials believe $500,000 or $600,000 is enough.

The treasury department officials say that there are about $200,000 insurance on the building. The exact amount cannot be ascertained as the matter is in the hands of a Philadelphia agent.

The loss in documents is heavy. This is especially so in the department of education. There is no vault in the office and the papers are nearly all destroyed. The most important are the school appropriation books. They have been lost. This will leave these accounts tangled for a time. There were also a great many valuable records in the department destroyed. They cannot be replaced. The bust of Higbee purchased by the schools of the state a few years ago was destroyed.

The senate journals since 1800 were destroyed. They cannot be replaced. The senate journal for the session was saved. In the house time was given to save all the records.

In Lieutenant Governor Walter Lyon's room there was a very valuable library of archives and law books. They were all destroyed.

In the committee rooms there were libraries. They contained the state laws. In the basement of the senate were stored about 500 tons of reports. They had just come from the printer and were ready to send out.

Governor William Findlay laid the corner stone of the capitol at noon Monday, May 31, 1819, formal ceremonies following. This stone bears outwardly no distinguishing marks and while it is not positively known where it is located it is generally agreed—an agreement based upon the recollection of old inhabitahts—that it is at the southwestern corner of the building. A story of the time relates that "when Governor Findlay went through the form of laying it he accidentally broke his mallet, which was considered by the assemblage of people as a bad omen." The senate and house first occupied the building on January 2, 1822. The annex for the state library was built later. The entire sum set apart for the cost of the main building was $135,000. "For the purpose of constructing the columns and capitals of brown stone and to cover the roof of the dome" $15,000 were apropriated.

The main building of the capitol, destroyed yesterday, was 180 feet front, eighty feet deep and two stories high. The lower story contained vestibule and stair case, the chambers of the senate and house of representatives and several small apartments for the accommodation of the members and officers of the legislature. The second story contained rooms for the state library, canal commissioners, supreme court, school department and committees. The main entrance was by a circular portico the whole height of the building, sustained by six Ionic columns of red sand stone, painted white, four feet in diameter and thirty six feet high, the portico receding thirty-seven feet to a circular wall. The floor of the portico, upon which the columns rested, was about six feet from the ground, reached by steps of sand stone and paved with massive flags of the same material. From the floor to the top of the cornice the distance was forty-six feet and the whole height of the front was fifty-six and one-half feet. From the top of the cornice to the top of the dome it was fifty-seven and one half feet, making the whole height 130 feet.

The rotunda above the roof was composed of sixteen columns twenty-two inches in diameter and seventeen feet high, and was forty-eight feet in diameter outside of the colums. There was a space of three feet between the columns and wall. The diameter of the inside was thirty-four feet. The dome was forty feet in diameter.] It contained eight windows and eight niches. Four of the latter were partly covered with the faces of the clocks and the remainder were originally designed for the reception of statues.

HAPPINESS FOR THOUSANDS.

The Remarkable Offer of a Great Newspaper to Everybody, Old and Young.

"The Philadelphia *Press*," in accordance with its policy of always keeping abreast of the times, announces a departure which is certain to attract widespread attention by reason of its novelty and to bring happiness to thousands. It is the establishment of a premium department through which men and women, boys and girls, schools, churches, clubs and societies can get, free of cost, the things they have been wanting for years, but have been unable to buy. The range of gifts which "The Philadelphia Press" proposes to give free to those who will make a little effort is so great that it embraces almost everything useful and ornamental, which anybody can wish for. The project even includes the payment by "The *Press*" of the expenses of a course in any college or university for any number of ambitious yonng men and women. The whole plan is described in "The Philadelphia *Press*" Premium List, which can be obtained free from any agent for "The *Press*" or will be sent by mail to any person who will send two two-cent stamps to "The *Press*" Premium Department, Philadelphia.

To Florida via Pennsylvania R. R.

The midwinter exodus has begun. The discomforts and dangers of wet winter weather are here, but to the southward, from a cloudless sky, beams a beautiful sun upon a blooming land.

The next Pennsylvania Railroad tour to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 9.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates, New York, $50.00; Philadelphia $48.00; Canandaigua, $52,-85; Erie, $54.85; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at other proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. feb4-2t

BRUSH VALLEY.

Madisonburg Will Have a Musical Convention Next Week.

Supt. Gramley, of Rebersburg, left for Ferguson township on Monday morning.

Thomas Auman, who is teaching the Woodward school, was home over Sunday.

Calvin Zeigler, who was teachiug school near Unionville, is again going to school at Rebersburg.

Miss Lydia Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, was sewing for Mrs. Harvey Miller last week at Rebersburg.

Our Brush valley young people are taking advantage of the extra good sleighing; all have jolly good times.

One of the Rebersburg merchants, Samuel Waite, will have auction in a week or so and will continue until sold out.

Samuel Strohecker and wife, of Rebersburg, were over to Sugar valley Sunday to attend the funeral of Mr. Lamy.

Ed. Nerhood, who is clerking for Wm. Wolf at Centre Hall, was among his Rebersburg friends last Saturday evening.

Last Thursday evening Mr. Charles Bierly and Miss Ada Weber, both of Rebersburg, were married by Rev. Moses George, at the bride's home. May life be long and happy.

Apparently the ground hog was unable to see his shadow on Tuesday, so according to the old saying the remainder of the winter will be open more or less, and not continually cold.

Scott Kerstetter, who had been sawing lumber for Mr. Yearick, in Huntingdon county for the last year, came back to Brush valley last Saturday for good; he will begin to saw for C. C. Loose.

The Reformed and Lutheran people of Madisonburg will hold a musical convention next week, in the town hall, beginning Monday evening; Prof. Enos, of New York, will conduct the convention; all are cordially invited to attend during the week, and especially the concerts Friday and Saturday evenings.

Guilty of Second Degree Murder.

New Bloomfield, Pa., Jan. 31—Dr. Thomas L. Johnston, who shot and killed Dr. George S Henry at Duncannon, Sept. 28, was yesterday found guilty of murder in second degree. Johnston called Henry into his office and then called Mrs. Johnston, and accused them of intamacy. He immediately shot both Henry, dying within two hours, but Mrs. Johnston recovered. The plea of the defense was insanity.

A few months ago Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

The Woman's Bicycle

In strength, lightness, grace, and elegance of finish and equipment Model 41 Columbia is unapproached by any other make.

Columbia

saddles are recommended by riders and physicians as proper in shape and adjustment, and every detail of equipment contributes to comfort and pleasure.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

"The added pleasure of riding a Columbia is worth every dollar of the $100 a Columbia costs."

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia Agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 8.55 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2 00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4,35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m, 10.05 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896. Lv.	Ar.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.			p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE		10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh		9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion		9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 59	4 08	Hecla Park		9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles		9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G		9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown		9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany		9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston		9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR		9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale		9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.		9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville		9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs		9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona		8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL		†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5.30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters		6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble		7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

—"Skip" Smith went to Madisonburg Monday to remain some time.

—Miss Sallie McClenahan is home after about two months absence in Bellefonte.

—Miss Amanda Haines, of Woodward, was the guest of her friend Miss Mame Kreamer last week.

—Henry Stoner, one of Tusseyville's good citizens and sound Democrats, was a caller at this office a few days ago.

—Mrs. Samuel Rowe and children were visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stump, at Tusseyville, the last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Krader, from Gregg twp., gave our sanctum a call while in town transacting business a few days ago.

—Samuel K. Foust, the Spring Bank carriage maker, was in town Saturday last, returning home from a trip selling sleighs.

—Mrs. Amanda Fisher and son Charley, and Miss Sallie Keller, of Boalsburg, visited at the home of J. B. Kreamer on Monday.

—Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, was down on Friday braving the cold. He is an occasional visitor down here, and his friends are plenty.

—Will Bitner, of Tusseyville, one of the REPORTER'S good and prompt patrons, was in town a few days ago, and made his usual call at this office.

—Sam'l Ertel, of Gregg, gave us a call along with some stamps. He believes if the Trusts were blotted out farmers would get higher prices for all their products.

—Henry Moyer and Jacob F. Royer, of near Tusseyville, gave us a call during last Thursday's blizzard; they didn't have "a brick in their hats" as some do when its cold but they had a warm brick under their feet.

—E. M. Huyett, now of Wernersville, Pa., came up yesterday morning for a day, transacting some business. He has a big lumber deal under way and it is probable he will move back to Centre Hall again this spring. He is looking the picture of health.

—John Garver came back east a few days ago, and is now making his home with his brother Anthony, west of town. John went to Nebraska about a year or so ago, but finds the climate of Penns valley more congenial to him, and he proposes to stay here.

—Ed. Kerlin, who broke his thigh bone at Lemont about two months ago where he was teaching school, is out and around. The bone healed rapidly and he is locomoting with the aid of crutches. It will be some time before he recovers the full use of his limb.

—Wm. Lohr and daughter Annie have returned from a four week's visit to relatives in Clinton county. He will make sale of his household effects and with his daughter make their future home with his son-in-law, Joseph Lutz, at Lewisburg. Mr. Lohr was an estimable citizen and we regret to lose him.

—Ex-commisssioner Geo. L. Goodhart favored our sanctum with a call, a few days ago, and feels like a bird free of its cage. George goes back to active life on the farm with cheerfulness and a consciousness that he served six years as commissioner with fidelity to the interests of the county.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A BANK.

Depositors Wreak Vengeance on One of Hollidaysburg's Broken Institution.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 1.—A terrific explosion occurred here last night in an attempt to destroy with dynamite the banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co. The bank was soon surrounded by a crowd of excited men and women. The bank door had been torn from its fastenings and hurled to the rear of the room, the flooring had been partially destroyed, bricks loosened and not a whole pane of glass was left. No damage was done to the vault. The glass in all the stores and residences on the square were completely shattered.

The buildings that sustained the greatest damage were the First national bank, Frank Glessner's general merchandise store, and the residence of Charles Vowkel, Major S. S. Barr and Dr. J. R. Humes, H. M. Hemshey and Edward Nickodemus, who roomed next door to the bank, were shaken out of their beds by the force of the explosion.

The crime was committed by tearing out the framework about the bank door and inserting dynamite. There is no clue to the perpetrators. It is believed that the crime is due to the revengeful conduct of depositors. Last September the bank failed, and the statement of its condition made a few weeks ago in court indicates that it was in an insolvent condition for many years. Its assets are only sufficient to pay between fifteen and twenty cents on the dollar.

Farm for Rent.

Farm, 75 acres, 35 clear balance timber, good house and barn, outbuildings, fruit and water, all in excellent condition, ¾ mile east of Penn Cave. Rented for money or on shares.

HENRY EMERICK.

AWAY BACK.

Interesting Local Incidents of Co. History.

1818. A mail-stage ran between Northumberland and Bellefonte; fare four dollars and fifty cents. It left Northumberland every Friday at 5 a. m. Passengers breakfasted at L. B. Stoughton's, at Lewisburg, and arrived at Jacob Maize's, in Mifflinburg, for dinner; at Henry Roush's (Narrows) about four, and at W. Brown's, at Aaronsburg, at 6 p. m. Left Aaronsburg at seven o'clock Saturday morning, got to Earleystown for dinner, and arrived at John Rankin's, at Bellefonte, at 4 p. m. Left Bellefonte every Monday morning at five, breakfasted at Earleystown, and arrived at Aaronsburg for dinner, etc.

The inconveniences of travel in 1834 will appear by statement of schedule of Colders & Wilson, mail contractors. Passengers left Bellefonte at 10 o'clock in the evening, traveling all night over the Seven Mountains, reached Lewistown at seven o'clock in the morning, where they remained until twelve o'clock, waiting the Huntingdon stage.

1833. On Wednesday morning, November 13th, about five o'clock, occurred the "rain of fire," or phenomenon of "shooting stars." The most brilliant corruscations spread over every quarter of the heavens. From the zenith to the horizon all was bespangled with shooting stars or meteors. The phenomenon was attended at first with a crepetating or hurtling sound, which ceased at the approach of dawn, and the spectacle exhibited its splendors in silence. People imagined their houses on fire, and rushed out only to behold the heavens sprinkled with glories,—thousands of shooting stars going in a northwest direction, leaving brilliant tracks behind.

1847. In December occurred the failure of James and John Potter, and on the 7th and 8th of December they confessed judgments upon their individual liabilities alone for $107,435, and on firm liabilities with John Sterrett judgments were entered to the amount of $155,000.

The judgments, with the exception of William Allison's of $15,421, and Gen. Simon Cameron's, $4769, were confessed with a stay of execution of one year. The personal property was sold upon Mr. Allison's execution, December 20th. The real estate, consisting of stone grist-mill, Old Fort property, etc., woolen factory, houses, store, tavern, etc., at Potters Mills, the red mill, Irvin stone grist-mill, Old Fort property, etc., came under the hammer of the sheriff April 23, 1849.

THE FIRST FLOW OF GAS.

A Pocket Struck in Gallagher Township at a Depth of 1,300 Feet.

Mr. Callahan drove in from Gallagher township this forenoon and brought encouraging news from the oil and gas well. The drill yesterday, he states, had reached the depth of over 1,300 feet and some time during the day a pocket of gas was struck. One of the men employed at the well was up in the derrick adjusting some of the machinery at the time. He descended hastily and the lights and fire about the place were all extinguished as speedily as possible. In a short time the flow ceased and drilling was resumed.—Lock Haven Express, 28th.

Pool Table for Sale.

A good first class pool table, with a full equipment of balls and cues, is offered for sale by the undersigned. It is a combination table with patent corners, and can be used for either billiards or pool. It is in first class condition and will be sold at a bargain. Call on or address, W. S. Musser,

Millheim, Pa.

TRADE MARK
This Girl is an acquaintance in thousands of American homes where she is known as "The None Such Mince Meat Girl." Her smile is reflected in every home she enters for she brings delicious mince pie to all, and at the same time saves the housewife from the drudgery that old time mince pie making required.
Sold everywhere. Take no substitute. Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.
MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N. Y., Mfrs. of
NONE SUCH
MINCE MEAT.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water; adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply to or address

W. H. HORNER,
feb4.2m Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. PEALER, Adm'r.
jan21-6t Spring Mills.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	28
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 6—At the late residence of Samuel Crawford, dec'd, one mile south of Spring Mills, at one o'clock, 3 stoves, book case, beds, bureaus, and many other household goods.

MARCH 10—Cyrus Durst, 1¼ mile south of Linden Hall, 6 horses, milk cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, shoats, wagons, reaper, binder, farm implements of all kinds and household goods.

MARCH 11—Joseph K. Confer, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, 2 horses, 5 milch cows, young cattle shoats, wagons, reaper and mower, and all kinds of farm implements.

MARCH 12—Samuel Ertel, 2½ miles south-west of Spring Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, wagons, reapers, binder and many other farm implements,

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1½ mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 17—Daniel Krader, near Spring Mills; 8 head of horses, 10 cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, 30 hogs, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 20—Daniel Daup, 1 mile east of Centre Hill, 3 horses, 6 milch cows, sheep, hogs, wagons, farm implements, horse gears, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 25—Henry Emerick, at Farmers Mills, horses, cows, hogs, rearer, mower, wagons, farm implements of all kinds, etc. James N. Leitzell auctioneer.

MARCH 26—At the late residence of Andrew Gregg, west of Centre Hall, horses, cows, hogs, reaper, mower, farm implements, horse gears, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27—At the residence of William Lohr, Centre Hall, beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, stoves, carpets, and many other household goods.

WRIT IN PARTITION—To the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Rishell late of Gregg township, deceased: Lydia Rishell, widow, Spring Mills, Pa.; Charles B. Rishell, Poe, Logan County, Kansas; Andrew J. Rishell, Altoona, Pa.; Caroline Cain and H. M. Cain her husband, Spring Mills, Pa., Sarah Stover and F H. Stover, her husband, Coburn, Pa; Susan Hettinger and R. E. Hettinger, her husband, Penn Hall, Pa; Jeremiah Rishell, Coburn, Pa.; Catherine Decker and J. A. Decker, her husband, Pine Grove Mills, Pa; Mary Moyer and James Moyer, her husband, Centre Hall, Pa.; Jonas B Rishell, Coburn, Pa.; John H. Rishell, Farmers Mills, Pa.; George H. Rishell, Spring Mills, Pa.; William P. Rishell, residence unknown; Della C. Crater and William Crater, her husband, Spring Mills Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 26th day of April, 1897, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

THURSDAY, MARCH 25th, 1897.

at 10 30 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, being the north east corner of said tract of land, and the corner in common with lands of Conrad Immel and John B Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and William A. Pesler, south 43¾ degrees west 137 perches to a stone being the north-east corner of school house lot, thence along said lot south 39½ degrees east 8 perches to white oak, thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 39 degrees east 55 8-10 perches to a point on west bank of Penns Creek, thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 18¾ degrees east 69¼ perches to a willow on south bank of Muddy Creek where it empties into Penns Creek, thence along lands of John Ebert south 47½ degrees east 49 perches, thence along land of same south 76½ degrees east 13 4-10 perches, thence along same lands north 66 degrees east 9 6-10 perches, thence 32 degrees east 7 5-10 perches, thence south 79 degrees east 6 8-10 perches, thence along lands of Richard Dunlap north 52½ degrees east 37½ perches thence along lands of same north 44½ degrees east 34 perches, thence along same south 49½ degrees east 4 perches, thence north 41½ degrees east 44 perches, thence along same lands north 60¼ degrees east 55 perches to a stone corner, thence along lands of John B Heckman north 38 degrees west 204 2-10 perches to the place of beginning containing one hundred and sixty-eight acres and one hundred and four perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and frame bank barn, and other outbuildings, also on another part of the farm, a two-story frame dwelling house and stable and outbuildings with a lot or curtilage of three acres more or less.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Feb. 1, 1897.

LOST.—STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES of the undersigned about the first of last October, a two-year-old bull, roan in color, with nog ring in left ear, and four white feet. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the above will be thankfully received.

J. E KLINE,
jan14-4t Colyer.

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GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST ON THE FASHIONS.

Hot Milk for the Complexion—Scarfs for Headdress—Pretty Marriage Custom Cambric Underwear.

HOT MILK FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Hot milk is the newest panacea for all complexion ills. If the face be wrinkled, sallow, freckled or otherwise afflicted, hot milk, says the enthusiast over this new remedy, will produce a cure. Converts declare that the face, after being washed with milk at night, feels wonderfully refreshed, while the skin soon becomes very white and soft. Some even go so far as to pour a generous quantity of milk into the water for the bath, and claim that it is positively magical in removing fatigue.

SCARFS FOR A HEADDRESS.

The wearing of scarfs as a graceful and becoming headdress is likely to become a fashion with slender women who know how to wrap themselves picturesquely in airy folds and draperies. The thinner and softer the material the more beautiful it drapes, and the scarf is fastened to the headdress of the hair, and comes down about the back of the head and throat and over the shoulders, and floats airily down to the hem of the gown. But it is a trying fashion for any woman who has not style and grace in her nature and dress.

PRETTY MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

Carrier pigeons are the newest auxiliaries at fashionable weddings. With dainty packets firmly attached beneath their wings, they are set free as the bridal party leave the altar. The packets, tied with white ribbon, contain an announcement of the wedding, and the birds are dispatched to the friends of the newly wedded couple. This can only be done, of course, in cases where the pigeons came originally from the houses of the friends themselves. This novelty has been successfully introduced at several fashionable weddings.—San Francisco Chronicle.

CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.

French cambric makes very fine lingerie. It washes well and is capable of being made into a self-trimming. A clever bit of lingerie to wear with a house gown is a combination suit in one piece from neck to knee. The waist is gathered into a broad band, into which the lower half of the garment fits. The only trimming is a broad ruffing. This has a band at the head, into which is run a wash ribbon. The treatment of the neck is very simple. A ribbon heads a ruffle, and there is a bow upon each shoulder. The ribbon is put into the neck quite full, so that it has a shirred look. For convenience in the laundry the ruffle is detachable.

DAINTY NEEDLEWORK.

The clover comes again to the front as a motif in decoration, both for embroidery and painting. It certainly is one of the most effective blossoms, and comes up beautifully either on china in painting, or wrought out in delicate silks on fine linen. When used in art needlework they are laid with the long stems overlapping each other, and arranged to form a circle. The leaves and stems are worked in shaded greens, the blossoms in white shading into pinkish purple, pink shading from pale tints to a deep crimson red, pale pink and white, and white with touches of the plest green. Lovely bodies to teacloths, centerpieces and doilies decorated with this clever design have a trefoil edge, formed by a repetition of three scallops that are conventionalized leaves. This edge is quite in the shape of the edge, in white nun's work, that is called "the clover leaf scallop."

NOVEL WAY TO PAY A CHURCH DEBT.

The women of Marion, Kan., adopted a novel way of paying their church debt. When appealed to by their minister to devise means and ways of raising the mortgage they did not resort to the highway robbery of the church fair. Instead, they rented forty acres of Kansas' fertile land, just outside the corporation limits. This they broke up, and then they planted it in corn and through the season cultivated it until it ripened and became ready for the corn knife. Next they cut it and shucked it, and then, after several husking bees, at one of which one lady husked eighty bushels in one day, they hauled their corn to town and cribbed it. Their harvest amounted to over 1200 bushels. They also sold the stalk field to a cattleman for $8 and contracted seven loads of cobs at $1 per load. When the corn is shipped, which will be shortly, the mortgage on the Christian Church of Marion will be burned.—New Orleans Picayune.

NOVELTY IN SKIRTS.

A novelty in white skirts for evening wear is made of fine lawn, with two wide, lace-trimmed flounces, set one over the other, and a richer one of silk, which buttons on underneath to give the skirt body and furnish the desired rustle.

Pretty skirts of book muslin are made with a nine-inch ruffle, edged with lace set in at the bottom, a much wider—a full half yard—ruffle sewn on above to meet the lower edge of the narrow one, but still another flounce reaching well above the knees, over all. This has insertions of lace set in and a frill of lace on the edge. But the inner ruffle has a lace frill, so the effect at the bottom is that of three skirts in one.

The fit around the hips is very carefully considered in these days, and the short under petticoat, as well as the long one, should fit very smoothly over the hips, with the fullness well gathered in at the back.—Philadelphia Press.

A SCHOOLGIRL'S FROCK.

To give the proper air or finish to a schoolgirl's frock there must be no ribbons or hangings to tangle or catch, and the entire garment should be fashioned in a way to allow of perfect freedom of movement; while for warmth and protection it must fit well, but not tightly.

It is well to make it all in one, so that the weight may come from the shoulder. A very smart school frock may be fashioned of navy blue serge—a small yoke of deep blue silk edged with two rows of black velvet baby ribbon flatly laid on. From this yoke the little bodice falls in box-plaited folds into a wide belt of the silk. The sleeves are given a tiny puff at the shoulder and are well fitted to the arm, with a bit of silk inserted at the wrist.

The skirt is just full enough to hang well, and has a narrow puffed insertion of the silk around the bottom. Pockets should never be made in the skirt. They are sure to be filled with schoolgirl trinkets and quickly give a dragged and untidy effect.

The Tam O'Shanter hat is very fetching and suits most young faces. It should be properly made on a nice frame of the material to match the frock, and turned up as it best suits the face beneath it. Instead of the conventional one or two quills have a bunch of five. It takes away the bare look and ought to be very stylish and pretty.

A sensible coat is the double-breasted reefer, without buttons and having the high storm collar, and beneath the chin there should be a soft liberty satin bow of bright brown or scarlet.

From $8 to $15 will buy a school dress of this description. The Empire coats which are so fashionable this winter should not be advised for general wear because of their lack of protection.—New York Advertiser.

FASHION NOTES.

The small muff looks absolutely antiquated in these days of giant handwarmers.

Glace kid gloves are superseding the suede ones, as they have been found to be more durable.

Dancing gowns for small girls are made of taffeta silk with an overdress of kilted chiffon of the same color, or one of fine lawn trimmed with lace insertion and edging.

The war against the tall theatre hat has been successfully waged, and now, in nearly all the theatres, women remove their most cherished millinery confections almost as soon as they take their seats.

Small belts are shown with enameled buckles. Indeed, buckles are to be seen in all manner of materials, as mother-of-pearl, horn, jet, and gold, from less than half an inch to three and a half inches wide.

The new ostrich boas are made short, so that the ends do not hang lower than the waist, and these are not pointed, the same width being maintained throughout. Collarettes, however, are much thicker in the middle.

A natty little jacket of seal is close fitting and has fronts which roll back to show a vest of ermine. The high, rolling collar has an ermine band around the edge, and the entire garment has a margin of the ermine not over two inches wide.

The sleeve which was worn in the early part of the century is the latest model shown just at present. It is close fitting from the wrist, where it flares over the hand, to the elbow, and above this is a puff which gathers full into the armhole, edged with yellow lace.

A pretty dinner dress is made of pompadour silk, flounced up to the waist, and the round blouse has a cream mouseline de soie vest with genuine lace yoke and a white satin ribbon belt and collar drawn through steel buckles, two at the neck and six at the waist.

Full vests of checked silk in two colors are used in plain cloth gowns with good effect. They open in the centre to show an inner and narrow vest of fancy galoon, or an embroidery of beads on white silk and are finished on either edge with a tiny knife plaiting of the silk.

One of the notable features of the season's garments are the linings. These are of the richest brocades and fancy silks. The old-time plain satin with a bit of arabesque, diamond or block pattern in stitching is less approved. There is something exceedingly rich in these brocaded linings, and when judiciously selected they add greatly to the beauty of the article.

A sleeve that terminates at the wristbone marks the gown to which it belongs as being a relic of last season, while a plain or low collar is equally reliable as an indication of antiquity. The art of bow tying is one that every woman of limited means should acquire, if she wishes to be well dressed. The bow for the hair and the bow for the slipper, and the knot at the waist and the one at the throat, all have peculiar twists of their own.

If a woman wishes to look slender and willowy she makes a great mistake in lacing in order to achieve what she desires. She needs to develop her chest and arms, rather than to compress her waist. Systematic physical culture, especially the employment of chest movements, will soon broaden the chest and shoulders, which will, of course, make the waist appear much smaller. Do not lace, no matter what happens.

A NEW VIEW OF ALASKA.

A New York Merchant Says It Is a Land of Promise.

The average citizen of the United States looks upon Alaska as a bleak and barren land, which is valuable only because seal are found upon its coast.

Mr. Denslow, member of a prominent New York firm, has recently returned from an extensive visit to Alaska, and tells a New York reporter that the popular impression of that country which prevails here is grossly incorrect. In fact, Mr. Denslow seems to consider Alaska a veritable land of promise and grows enthusiastic in speaking of it.

He says it is absurd to talk about "frozen Alaska," and he exhibits photographs of workmen standing in a field barefooted and with their coats off.

Mr. Denslow says: "Cook Inlet, where I spent most of the summer, faces the Pacific Ocean, and is warmed by the Japanese current, which makes the climate delightful, and the vegetation luxurious. Flowers of all kinds grow there in great profusion, and with great intensity of color. Red currants, sweet peas, blackberries, strawberries and other fruits grow wild. The grass grows to a great height, and is preferred by the horses to imported hay.

"There are ninety kinds of edible fish in these waters, including cod, salmon and halibut. The game includes the black bear, moose, white-faced bear, and nearly all the fur-bearing animals. Four days after I arrived there was a catch of fish 120 miles from Homer, the gold company's town, where 100,000 fish were taken. The usual catch ranges from 12,000 to 20,000 fish. The abundance of water fowl is something enormous, including ducks, geese and all sorts of aquatic fowl."

The gold fields of Alaska are considered very promising, and have already been developed to a considerable extent. Among the many attractions which Mr. Denslow claims for Alaska is the act that people rarely catch cold there, because the air is so delightfully dry and clear.

If Mr. Denslow were an Alaskan real estate boomer he could hardly glow more over a land which is generally considered desolate.—Atlanta Journal.

The Gipsy Boy Marbles.

An incident which happened near Brookland a few days ago deserves to be recorded. President and Mrs. Cleveland were driving on the Glenwood road near the woods where several families of wanderers have pitched their tents. This is known to the citizens of the vicinity as "the gipsy camp," and in the road many small, ragged little urchins were playing marbles. As the President's equipage drew near the group the driver, motioning the children to disperse, raised his whip to rush forward at all hazards. The children, treasuring their playthings more than their own lives, shouted frantically, "Oh, mister, mister; please don't run over our marbles. Please don't."

This would have been passed unheeded by the driver, but the President quickly rose and ordered the coachman to stop. This was done, and then the children were told to gather up their marbles. All the while they kept looking at the occupants of the carriage with grateful smiles on their dirty faces. Mrs. Cleveland returned the smiles, much to the delight and gratification of the little gipsies. When the marbles had been hurriedly restored to their owners, the President drove on, followed by the earnest shouts, "You're awfully good, mister. You're awfully good, mister," coming from the little fellows with unkempt hair and torn clothing and used to the hardships of a wandering life, who gazed long and eagerly at the receding carriage and the "awfully good mister." Little did they know that it was the President of the United States.—Washington Star.

Caring for Children's Teeth.

Mothers are beginning to realize the importance of taking care of the children's first teeth, in order to insure a good sound "second set." It should be remembered that when a child has twenty teeth, ten upper and ten lower, all that are added belong to the permanent set, which should be carefully preserved. This precaution is very important, as decay in the first double teeth is sometimes allowed to progress, with the idea that these are transient, and will be replaced. This is not so, and the very first indications of decay should receive immediate attention. The children should be early taught to wash the teeth after each meal; and if this habit is established while they still have their first teeth there will be very little danger of their neglecting the permanent set.—Home Queen.

Indians at an Exposition.

The promoters of the semi-centennial exposition to be held in Milwaukee in 1898 propose to bring all of the Indians located on reservations in Wisconsin and have them build wigwams and live on the exposition grounds during the five months the affair will be open. There are at least 2,500 Indians in the State. This number of red men would in itself prove a great drawing card, as it is not believed that so many of them have ever been gathered at one time in a big city.—Chicago Tribune.

New Use for Electricity.

Experiments conducted for the last five years at Cornell College, the results of which were made public last June, seem to prove that electricity may be used to stimulate the growth of plants.

Agricultural scientists had long recognized the valuable part that atmospheric electricity played in the life of vegetable growths, but the artificial application of it had never before been attempted. In addition to the application of electricity to the seeds of the plants and to the soil, the experimenters at Cornell used the arc light at night. The plants receiving the bright electric rays at night and the sunshine in the daytime were found to grow much faster than those not thus supplied with the artificial stimulant. Lettuce, spinach, radishes and similar vegetables were brought to maturity in almost half the time ordinarily required. By applying the arc light direct to the plants their growth was so accelerated that many ran to seed before the edible leaves were formed. Plants placed within five feet of the lamp died and wilted shortly after being taken out of the soil.

The effect upon flowering plants, especially upon the daisy, petunia and violet, was equally remarkable. The blooms were hastened in their growth and their number multiplied. The colors were frequently made more brilliant. On the other hand, they faded sooner. A Mr. Rawson, who owns a fancy truck farm near Boston, and has tried similar methods, finds that the gain from one crop of lettuce is sufficient to pay the expense of operating the electric lights during a whole season.—New York Herald.

Curious Pottery.

The Peruvians certainly show great ingenuity in the manufacture of pottery. A favorite form of vessel has a long, slender neck and rather stout, chunky body. The vessels for the most part are made to represent living creatures, and have openings for the eyes, nostrils and mouth. When these vessels are filled with any liquid, the air rushes from these openings with characteristic sounds. A vase representing a mountain cat gives forth sounds like the mew of the living creature. A bird design sings or whistles; a dish with coiled serpents hisses. Other figures squeak or screech, according to the animals they represent. An amusing object is the figure of a very old woman. When water was turned into this jar there were sounds of sobbing and grief, and tears trickled from the eyes and rolled down the cheeks. A peculiar design was a vessel shaped like a double-headed bird. This jar must be filled from the bottom, and yet not a drop would flow out when it was turned over, although if it were slightly inclined the water ran out readily. These people appear to have reduced atmospheric pressure to a science. Their knowledge of this is only equalled by their ability in portraiture. Some of the faces are wonderfully lifelike and expressive, and show a very keen sense of form and an excellent understanding of facial expression.

New Horseless Carriage.

A Michigan inventor has been using a horseless carriage which works with perfect satisfaction on the country roads of that State. The power is a five-horse gasoline motor. The carriage is steered by a lever on the left of the operator, and is managed almost as easily as the front wheel of a bicycle. The speed, stopping and starting are controlled by a second lever placed at the right. The gear is controllable from the very lowest degree of speed up to eighteen miles an hour. The construction of the carriage is very simple. It is almost entirely noiseless, and is considered perfectly safe. The joints have ball-bearings throughout, and the wheels have one-and-a-half-inch cushion tires. There is another carriage of an English make that is said to be almost as practical as the one just described. The wheels are in the regular bicycle shape. The carriage is manageable, goes down hill without a brake, the engine doing its own brake pedaling. Of course, it has rubber tires. It is phaeton-built, carries two with a fold-back seat for a possible third. This carriage costs one hundred and thirty pounds, and is attracting a great deal of attention from its simplicity, ease of management and safety.

Evidence of a Dog.

No discriminating judge would place very much reliance upon the evidence which a dog could furnish in a criminal case, but it is a fact that in the examination of a man arrested for burglary in Brooklyn a prize bulldog was brought into the courtroom for the purpose of seeing how he would act in the presence of the prisoner. Whoever the real burglar is, he had a tussle with the dog when he attempted to enter the house of Wm. B. Gosman. As the man who was arrested, Henry W. Johnson, had on one of his legs what appear to be the marks of a dog's teeth, it was thought to be a good idea to give the animal a sight of the fellow in the hope that there would be a recognition. Such proved to be the case. As the prisoner was being escorted to the bar the dog made a jump for him and had to be dragged off. Taken in connection with other suspicious circumstances, the incident was regarded as of sufficient importance to justify holding the man for the action of the Grand Jury. The difficulty about testimony of this nature is that the chances are that, if any other man in shabby clothes had been brought into the courtroom in charge of an officer and with a battery of critical eyes upon him, a lively bulldog would have deemed it incumbent upon him to look suspiciously at him and perhaps make a spring for him.

Some New Post Offices.

Here are the names of some of the recently established post offices: A. B. C., Tenn.; Accident, Md.; Adieu, Texas; American Flag, Texas; Bachelor's Hall, Va.; Bird in Hand, Penn; Bumble Bee, Arizona; Calf Killer, Tenn.; Chat, Cal.; Chromo, Colo.; Comical Corners, N. J.; Dead Horse, Neb. (afterward changed to Live Horse, then to Rose Dale); Dime, La.; Doctor Town, Ga.; Doorway, Ky.; Dull, Tenn.; Finis, Texas; Finger, Miss.; Fort Spunky, Texas; Funny Louis, La.; Grubgulch, Cal.; Hard Times, La.; Leap Year, Tenn.; Limbs, Tenn. (Weakley County); Looking Glass, Neb., and Ore.; Looneyville, N. Y.; Moral, O. T.; New Design, Ill.; New Moon, Ark.; Nine Times, S. C.; Not, Mo.; O. K., Ky., Miss., and South Carolina; Only, Tenn.; Overalls, Penn.; Pay Up, Ga.; Piano, Ky.; Quick, Neb.; Quote, Mo.; Rabbit Hash, Ky.; Rapture, Kan.; Shoo Fly, Iowa; Shortly, Del.; Short Off, N. C.; Sleepy Eye, N. C.; Sleepy Eye, Minn.; Sober, Penn.; Squirejim, W. Va.; Sub Rosa, Ark.; Sweet Home, Ark.; Tin Cup, Colo.; Tombstone, Arizona; Toonigh, Ga.; Total Wreck, Arizona; Trim Belle, Wis.; U Bet, Tenn; Useful, Mo.; Useless, Wash.; Vimbville, Miss.; Wakeup, Ohio; Walkchalk, Pa.; Waterproof, La.; Why Not, N. C.; Yellville, Arizona.

A Fearless Preacher.

One of Germany's great men has lately passed away, Emil Frommel, perhaps her most beloved minister of the Gospel. The old man had a singular fascination over men. He was as fearless as a lion, and the most exalted rank of the sinner never deterred him from rebuking the sin. An exchange tells this story in point:

"Having learned that a set of officers had begun regular gambling at the house of one of their number, he made a call there late one night. The servant was overawed and knew not what to do with the pastor. Brushing past the frightened man, Dr. Frommel strode toward the room from which there came sounds of revelry. Throwing suddenly the door wide open, there he saw a table surrounded by a brilliant company of officers engaged with wine and their cards. Without other greeting he stepped to the table and said: 'Gentlemen, I have heard of the gambling here. I have not come to preach to you of its sin and the misery it brings. If your eyes do not behold the wrong, and your hearts have not been softened by the ruin it has caused, my words will not avail.' He laid his hand upon the pile of gold. 'Here, I take this with me; I will spend it for the poor;' and he vanished as he came. But his brave faithfulness aroused admiration in this circle. They gave up gambling and sought his friendship."

Interesting Historical Document.

In the Treasury Department at Washington has recently been found the original warrant, dated 1825, which directs the Treasurer of the United States to pay to General Lafayette the sum of $200,000 for his services in the Revolutionary War. The document is badly torn, as well as much faded, and bears the indorsement: "Received Payment, Jan. 11, 1825. Lafayette." The warrant is drawn as follows:

"To Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, greeting:

"Pay to Gen. Lafayette, or order, $200,000, being the amount allowed him in consideration of his services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution, pursuant to an act of Congress concerning him, approved 28th of December, 1824, agreeably to a certificate of the Controller of the Treasury, dated January 8, 1825, recorded by the register, copy whereof is filed in my office. For so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of the treasury, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of independence the forty-ninth.

"WILLIAM A CRAWFORD,
"Secretary of the Treasury."

"B'ar" and "Keow" the Watchwords.

"Many people are unaware," said Representative Curtis, of Kansas, yesterday, "that Kansas had a shibboleth in border State times. In 1854, when the first tide of New England settlers began to drift into the Southwest, it is related that the Missourians tied a cow at each crossing of the Missouri River. When an emigrant arrived at the crossing he was certain to make some remark about the animal. If he said 'cow' he was suffered to cross, but if he said 'keow' he was hustled out of the country as a bloody-minded abolitionist. In retaliation for this the Kansans tied a bear on their side of the river, and when an emigrant crossed who called it 'bear' he was welcomed with open arms, but if he pronounced it 'b'ar' he was scooted back into Missouri as an unwelcome slavery advocate."—Washington Post.

To Teach Sugar Culture.

The Louisiana University is offering a novel course of instruction to its students. In its Audubon Sugar School the institution gives practical and scientific instruction in sugar culture. The course extends over four years, and has become popular with students from Cuba.—Philadelphia Record.

The Lord Mayor of London wears a badge of office containing $62,000 worth of diamonds.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Jests and Yarns by Funny Men of the Press.

AFFINITY.

They're wed—'tis marvellous to note
Our destiny's strange humors—
The long-haired youth in the large frock coat
And the short-haired girl in bloomers.

WARM.

"My wife is cold to me," said the young man. "What shall I do? What shall I do?"

"You might buy her a sealskin sack," said the older man.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

"Prof. Glacier's lecture lasted until midnight."

"That's the time mine usually commences."

A NEW BREED.

Dog fancier—"Yes, madame, I have all kinds of dogs here. Is there any particular breed you wish?"

Old Lady (who reads the papers)—"Oh, anything that's fashionable. Lemme see an ocean greyhound."

DECEITFUL APPEARANCES.

"Miss Goldie has become quite a regular churchgoer. What a peculiar case she carries her prayerbook in."

"That isn't her prayerbook. That's her bicycle kit."

TIN WEDDING.

Lady—I wish to get a birthday present for my husband.

Shopman—How long married?

Lady—Ten years.

Shopman—All the bargains are on the right, madam.

NOTHING LOST TO THE DEALER.

"Goodness!" exclaimed Mrs. Grumpy. "I bought a number of little things downtown and lost them on my way home."

"Never mind, dear," said Grumpy, with a cold-blooded sneer, "I'll find them in the bill."

SILENCED.

Mr. Fussy—I don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves when you have nothing to fill them.

Mrs. Fussy—Do you fill your silk hat?

HE KNEW IT.

"There is poetry in everything," mused the editor. "Now, there is yonder waste basket." And he laughed, as he sometimes did when he was all alone.

REALIZED HIS DESERTS.

She (ironically, as her steady company opens the door after a lingering session)—Is it light out, George?

He—No, but that's what it would be if the governor should happen on the scene about now.

HIS POSITION.

She—My brother Tom played with your football team, didn't he?

He—Yes; he did.

She—And was he a full back or half back?

He—Neither. He was-er-a drawback.

FAIR BUTTER.

Grocer—Is there any butter in the tub there for Mrs. Styles?

Grocer's Boy—Only one pound, sir.

"That's too bad."

"O, I don't know; I guess it's as good as you ever send them."

LITERARY PROFITS.

Fuddy—Yes, I know, but has Plodder really written anything of value?

Duddy—Of value? Decidedly yes. He showed me one article alone upon which he had spent at least $5 in postage.

WANTED—AN INSTANCE.

Marie—Proposals should never be made by letter, anyhow.

Nettie—Did you ever hear of one that was declined simply on that account?

FREDDY'S PARADOX.

She—How was Freddy when you heard from him last?

He—He wrote me he was so ill that he could neither sit nor stand.

She—Then if he tells the truth he must lie.

A RADICAL REMEDY.

"Here's a mother writes for information how to keep her 16-year-old son in at nights," said the "Answers to Correspondents" man to the managing editor.

"Tell her to cut his hair herself instead of sending him to a barber," replied the editor.

NO CINCH.

"I might be considered a pretty soft thing, but I'm not so easily taken in as that."

The eiderdown bed quilt flapped lustily in the wind as the red-faced washerwoman tugged fiercely on the line.

A THOROUGH EXPERT.

Dullby—Old Gen. Hafpaigh says he never pays cash. Credit, so he claims, is the proper method for a gentleman.

Wigwag—He was famous for that principle even in the heat of battle.

"Yes? In what way?"

"Whenever he took a battery he charged it."

HIS REASONS.

She—Why are you so much in love with yourself?

He—For two reasons.

She—Two reasons! What are they?

He—Well, one reason is I think it is a good idea to be in love with a worthy person, and the other is that I think it a good idea to have a worthy person in love with me.

THE SOLUTION.

It was an hour past midnight, and Mr. Binns was fumbling about in the hall and mumbling angrily to himself.

"What's the matter?" called out Mrs. Binns from the floor above.

"There's two hatracks here," he answered, 'an' I don't know which one to hang my hat on."

"You've got two hats, haven't you?" rejoined Mrs. Binns. "Hang them on both."

ITS ONE DEFECT.

The girl in the box coat noticed the little flower girl eyeing her closely, and she finally asked in a patronizing way what it was that called for so much attention.

"Dat coat," was the prompt reply.

"Ah, yes," said the girl in the box coat, "it is a handsome coat, isn't it?"

"Sure t'ing," answered the flower girl. "Too bad it doesn't fit yer, ain't it?"

France has set on foot a movement to denote time by the decimal system.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The time is flying this way on rapid wings, when the only thing that can prosper in this world is righteousness.

Purify

Your blood with a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous when the change to warmer weather comes.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Barbarous Practices in England.

That the barbarous practice of immersing noisy women in ponds or streams was in full swing at the close of the seventeenth century is evident from the "Chamberlain's Roll" for the city of London, issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The ducking stool provided, with the new chair for it, and the apparatus bought for branding felons in the face are the most outrageous entries.

As Good as Most Prescriptions.

"Good morning, Heinrich. What calls you out at such an early hour?"

"I'm on my way to the apothecary's; my wife was sick all night."

"Have you had a doctor already?"

"No, but I have a prescription that I picked up in the street the other day, and I'm going to give it a trial; hope 'twill fit her case."—Fliegende Blaetter.

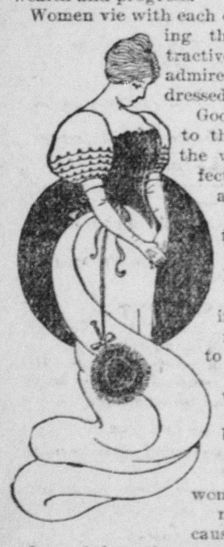
"SHE DRESSES WELL."

BUT HER CLOTHES OFTEN COVER A LIVING DEATH.

Beauty Is the Shrine of Men's Worship, and Women Vie With Each Other to Make Themselves Attractive.

The remark, "She dresses elegantly," is a very common one in this age of wealth and progress.

Women vie with each other in making themselves attractive, for men admire a stylishly dressed woman.



Good clothes add to the charms of the woman in perfect health, but are ill-befitting those who through ignorance or carelessness have suffered the inroads of female diseases to stamp them as physical wrecks. It is unfortunate but true, that some physicians allow women to suffer needlessly, because man can only work from theory, and at best only patch up, without removing the cause.

Proof is abundant that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes the cause, gives strength to the weakened organs, vigorous health to the system, and therefore beauty to the face and form.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., gladly answers, free of charge all letters.

Here is one of the results:

"Three months ago, I wrote you a letter describing my troubles, which were inflammation of the womb and bladder. I had not seen a well day since the birth of my second child, 16 years ago. I had spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines.

"Such pains as I endured. My back ached, my feet and limbs were swollen, and it was almost impossible for me to stand; I could not walk any distance. I received your answer to my letter, and followed closely all your advice, and I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for three months. Now I can work all day without pain. I have recommended the Compound to many of my friends, and gladly recommend it to all women in any way afflicted with female troubles."—LYDIA BATIE, 227 Spring St., Greensburg, Pa.

Tobacco.

No crop varies more in quality according to grade of fertilizers used than tobacco. Potash is its most important requirement, producing a large yield of finest grade leaf. Use only fertilizers containing at least **10% actual**

Potash (K_2O)

in form of **sulphate.** To insure a clean burning leaf, avoid fertilizers containing chlorine.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Heavenly Recognition."

TEXT: "I shall go to him."—II Samuel xii., 23.

There is a very sick child in the abode of David the king. Disease, which stalks up the dark lane of the poor and puts its smothering hand on lip and nostril of the wan and wasted, also mounts the palace stairs and bending over the pillow blows into the face of the young prince the frosts of pain and death. Tears are wine to the king of terrors. Alas for David the king. He can neither sleep nor eat and lies prostrated on his face weeping and wailing until the palace rings with the outcry of woe.

What are courtly attendants, or victorious armies, or conquered provinces under such circumstances? What to any parent is all splendid surrounding when his child is sick? Seven days have passed on. There in that great house two eyelids are gently closed, two little hands folded, two little feet quiet, one heart still. The servants come to bear the tidings to the king, but they cannot make up their minds to tell him, and they stand at the door whispering about the matter, and David hears them, and he looks up and says to them: "Is the child dead?" "Yes, he is dead."

David rouses himself up, washes himself, puts on new apparel and sits down to food. What power hushed that tempest? What strength was it that lifted up that king whom grief had dethroned? Oh, it was the thought that he would come again into the possession of that darling child. No grave digger's spade could hide him. The wintry blasts of death could not put out the bright light. There would be a forge somewhere that with silver hammer would weld the broken links. In a city where the hoofs of the pale horse never strike the pavement he would clasp his lost treasure. He wipes away the tears from his eyes, and he clears the choking grief from his throat and exclaims, "I shall go to him."

Was David right or wrong? If we part on earth, will we meet again in the next world? "Well," says some one, "that seems to be an impossibility. Heaven is so large a place we never could find our kindred there." Going into some city, without having appointed a time and place for meeting, you might wander around for weeks and for months, and perhaps for years, and never see each other, and heaven is vaster than all earthly cities together. And how are you going to find your departed friend in that country? It is so vast a realm. John went up one mountain of inspiration, and he looked off upon the multitude, and he said, "Thousands of thousands." Then he came up upon a greater altitude of inspiration and looked off upon it again, and he said, "Ten thousand times ten thousand." And then he came on a higher mount of inspiration and looked off again, and he said, "A hundred and forty and four thousand and thousands of thousands." And he came on a still greater height of inspiration, and he looked off again and exclaimed, "A great multitude that no man can number."

Now, I ask, how are you going to find your friends in such a throng as that? Is not this idea we have been entertaining, after all, a falsity? Is this doctrine of future recognition of friends in heaven a guess, a myth, a whim, or is it a granitic foundation upon which the soul pierced of all ages may build a glorious hope? Intense question! Every heart in this audience throbs right into it. There is in every soul here the tomb of at least one dead. Tremendous question! It makes the lip quiver; and the cheek flush, and the entire nature thrill. Shall we know each other there? I get letters almost every month asking me to discuss this subject. I get a letter in a bold, scholarly hand, on gilt edged paper, asking me to discuss this question, and I say, "Ah, that is a curious man, and he wants a curious question solved!" But I get another letter. It is written with a trembling hand and on what seems to be a torn out leaf of a book, and there and here is the mark of a tear, and I say, "Oh, that is a broken heart, and it wants to be comforted!"

The object of this sermon is to take this theory out of the region of surmise and speculation into the region of positive certainty. People say: "It would be very pleasant if that doctrine were true. I hope it may be true. Perhaps it is true. I wish it were true." But I believe that I can bring an accumulation of argument to bear upon this matter which will prove the doctrine of future recognition as plainly as that there is any heaven at all, and that the kiss of reunion at the celestial gate will be as certain as the dying kiss at the door of the sepulcher.

Now, when you are going to build a ship you must get the right kind of timber. You lay the keel and make the framework of the very best materials—the keelson, stanchions, plank shear, counter timber, knees, transoms—all iron or solid oak. You may build a ship of lighter material, but when the cyclone comes on it will go down. Now, we may have a great many beautiful theories about the future world built out of our own fancy, and they may do very well as long as we have smooth sailing in the world, but when the storms of sorrow come upon us, and the hurricane of death, we will be swamped—we will be foundered. We want a theory built out of God's eternal word. The doctrine of future recognition is not so often positively stated in the word of God as implied, and you know, my friends, that that is, after all, the strongest mode of affirmation. Your friend travels in foreign lands. He comes home. He does not begin by arguing with you to prove that there are such places as London and Stockholm and Paris and Dresden and Berlin, but his conversation implies it. And so this Bible does not so positively state this theory as, all up and down its chapters, take it for granted.

What does my text imply? "I shall go to him." What consolation would it be to David to go to his child if he would not know him? Would David have been allowed to record this anticipation for the inspection of all ages if it were a groundless anticipation? We read in the first book of the Bible: Abraham died and was gathered to his people. Jacob died and was gathered to his people. Moses died and was gathered to his people. What people? Why, their friends, their comrades, their old companions. Of course it means that. It cannot mean anything else. So in the very beginning of the Bible four times that is taken for granted. The whole New Testament is an arbor over which this doctrine creeps like a luxuriant vine full of the purple clusters of consolation. James, John and Peter followed Christ into the mountain. A light falls from heaven on that mountain and lifts it into the glories of the celestial. Christ's garments glow and His face shines like the sun. The door of heaven swings open. Two spirits come down and alight on that mountain. The disciples look at them and recognize them as Moses and Elias. Now, if these disciples standing on the earth could recognize these two spirits who had been for years in heaven, do you tell me that we, with our heavenly eyesight, will not be able to recognize those who have gone out from among us only five, ten, twenty, thirty years ago?

The Bible indicates over and over again that the angels know each other, and then the Bible says that we are to be higher than the angels, and if the angels have the power of recognition, shall not we, who are to be higher than they in the next realm, have as good eyesight and as good capacity? What did Christ mean in His conversation with Mary and Martha when He said, "Thy brother shall rise again?" It was as much as to say: "Don't cry. Don't wear yourselves out with this trouble. You will see Him again. Thy brother shall rise again."

The Bible describes heaven as a great home circle. Well, now, that would be a very queer home circle where the members did not know each other. The Bible describes death as a sleep. If we know each other before we go to sleep, shall we not know each other after we wake up? Oh, yes. We will know each other a great deal better then than now, "For now," says the apostle, "we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." It will be my purified, enthroned and glorified body gazing on your purified, enthroned and glorified body.

Now, I demand, if you believe the Bible, that you take this theory of future recognition out of the realm of speculation and surmise into the region of positive certainty, and no more keep saying: "I hope it is so. I have an idea it is so. I guess it is so." Be able to say, with all the concentrated energy of body, mind and soul, "I know it is so!"

There are in addition to these Bible arguments other reasons why I accept this theory. In the first place, because the rejection of it implies the entire obliteration of our memory. Can it be possible that we shall forget forever those with whose walk, look, manner we have been so long familiar? Will death come and with a sharp, keen blade hew away this faculty of memory? Abraham said to Dives, "Son, remember." If the exiled and the lost remember, will not the enthroned remember?

You know very well that our joy in any circumstance is augmented by the companionship of our friends. We cannot see a picture with less than four eyes, or hear a song with less than four ears. We want someone beside us with whom to exchange glances and sympathies, and I suppose the joy of heaven is to be augmented by the fact that we are to have our friends with us when there rise before us the thrones of the blessed, and when there surges up in our ear the jubilate of the saved. Heaven is not a contraction. It is an expansion. If I know you here, I will know you better there. Here I see you with only two eyes, but there the soul shall have a million eyes. It will be immortality gazing on immortality—ransomed spirit in colloquy with ransomed spirit—victor beside victor. When John Evans, the Scotch minister, was seated in his study, his wife came in and said to him, "My dear, do you think we will know each other in heaven?" He turned to her and said, "My dear, do you think we will be bigger fools in heaven than we are here?"

Again, I accept this doctrine of future recognition because the world's expectancy affirms it. In all lands and ages this theory is received. What form of religion planted it? No form of religion, for it is received under all forms of religion. Then, I argue, a sentiment, a feeling, an anticipation, universally planted, must have been God implanted, and if God implanted it is rightfully implanted. Socrates writes: "Who would not part with a great deal to purchase a meeting with Orpheus and Homer? If it be true that this is to be the consequence of death, I could even be able to die often."

Again, I adopt this theory because there are features of moral temperament and features of the soul that will distinguish us forever. How do we know each other in this world? Is it merely by the color of the eye, or the length of the hair, or the facial proportions? Oh, no. It is by the disposition as well, by natural affinity, using the word in the very best sense and not in the bad sense, and if in the dust our body should perish and lie there forever, and there should be no resurrection, still the soul has enough feature and the disposition has enough features to make us distinguishable. I can understand how in sickness a man will become so delirious that he will not know his own friends, but will we be blasted with such insufferable idiocy that, standing beside our best friends for all eternity, we will never guess who they are?

Again, I think that one reason why we ought to accept this doctrine is because we never in this world have an opportunity to give thanks to those to whom we are spiritually indebted. The joy of heaven, we are told, is to be inaugurated by a review of life's work. These Christian men and women who have been toiling for Christ, have they seen the full result of their work? Oh, no!

In the church at Somerville, N. J., John Vredenburgh preached for a great many years. He felt that his ministry was a failure, although he was a faithful minister preaching the gospel all the time. He died, and died amid discouragements, and went home to God, for no one ever doubted that John Vredenburgh was a good Christian minister. A little while after his death there came a great awakening in Somerville, and one Sabbath 200 souls stood up at the Christian altar espousing the cause of Christ, among them my own father and mother. And what was peculiar in regard to nearly all of those 200 souls was that they dated their religious impression from the ministry of John Vredenburgh. Will that good Christian man before the throne of God never meet those souls brought to Christ through his instrumentality? Oh, of course he will know them. I remember one Sabbath afternoon, borne down with the sense of my sins and knowing not God, I took up Doddridge's "Rise and Progress." Oh, what a dark afternoon it was, and I read the chapters, and I read the prayers, and I tried to make the prayers my own. Oh, I must see Philip Doddridge. A glorious old book he wrote! It is out of fashion now.

There is a mother before the throne of God. You say her joy is full. Is it? You say there can be no augmentation of it. Cannot there be? Her son was a wanderer and a vagabond on the earth when that good mother died. He broke her old heart. She died leaving him in the wilderness of sin. She is before the throne of God now. Years pass, and that son repents of his crimes and gives his heart to God and becomes a useful Christian and dies and enters the gates of heaven. You tell me that that mother's joy cannot be augmented? Let them confront each other, the son and the mother. "Oh," she says to the angels of God, "rejoice with me! The dead is alive again, and the lost is found. Hallelujah! I never expected to see this lost one come back." The Bible says Nations are to be born in a day. When China comes to God, will it not know Dr. Abeel? When India comes, will it not know Dr. John Scudder? When the Indians come to God, will they not know David Brainerd?

I see a soul entering heaven at last, with covered face at the idea that it has done so little for Christ and feeling borne down with unworthiness, and it says to itself, "I have no right to be here." A voice from a throne says: "Oh, you forget that Sunday-school class you invited to Christ! I was one of them." And another voice says: "You forget that poor man to whom you gave a loaf of bread and told of the heavenly bread. I was that man." And another says: "You forget that sick one to whom you gave medicine for the body and the soul. I was that one." And then Christ, from a throne overtopping all the rest, will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, you did it to me." And then the seraphs will take their harps from the side of the throne and cry, "What song shall it be?" And Christ, bending over the harpers, shall say, "It shall be the harvest home!"

One more reason why I am disposed to accept this doctrine of future recognition is that so many in their last hour on earth have confirmed this theory. I speak not of persons who have been delirious in their last moment and knew not what they were about, but of persons who died in calmness and placidity, and who were not naturally superstitious. Often the glories of heaven have struck the dying pillow, and the departing man has said he saw and heard those who had gone away from him. How often it is in the dying moments parents see their departed children and children see their departed parents! I came down to the banks of the Mohawk River. It was evening, and I wanted to go over the river, and so I waved my hat and shouted, and after a while I saw some one waving on the opposite bank, and I heard him shout, and the boat came across, and I got in and was transported. And so I suppose it will be in the evening of our life. We will come down to the river of death and give a signal to our friends on the other shore, and they will give a signal back to us, and the boat comes, and our departed kindred are the oarsmen, the fires of the setting day tinging the tops of the paddles.

Heaven is not a stately, formal place, as I sometimes hear it described, a very frigidity of splendor, where people stand on cold formalities and go around about with heavy crowns of gold on their heads. No, that is not my idea of heaven. My idea of heaven is more like this: You are seated in the evening tide by the fireplace, your whole family there, or nearly all of them there. While you are seated talking and enjoying the evening hour there is a knock at the door and the door opens, and there comes in a brother that has been long absent. He has been long absent, for years you have not seen him, and no sooner do you make up your mind that it is certainly he than you leap up, and the question is, Who shall give him the first embrace? That is my idea of heaven—a great home circle where they are waiting for us. Oh, will you not know your mother's voice there? She who had always called you by your first name long after others had given you the formal "mister?" You were never anything but James or John, or George or Thomas, or Mary or Florence to her. Will you not know your child's voice? She of the bright eye and ruddy cheek and the quiet step, who came in from play and flung herself into your lap, a very shower of mirth and beauty? Why, the picture is graven in your soul. It cannot wear out. If that little one should stand on the other side of some heavenly hill and call to you, you would hear her voice above the burst of heaven's great orchestra. Know it! You could not help but know it.

Now I bring you this glorious consolation of future recognition. If you could get this theory into your heart, it would lift a great many shadows that are stretching across it. When I was a lad, I used to go out to the railroad track and put my ear down on the track, and I could hear the express train rumbling miles away and coming on, and to-day, my friends, if we only had faith enough we could put our ear down to the grave of our dead and listen and hear in the distance the rumbling on of the chariots of resurrection victory.

O heaven! Sweet heaven! You do not spell heaven as you used to spell it—h-e-a-v-e-n, heaven. But now when you want to spell that word, you place side by side the faces of the loved ones who are gone and in that irradiation of light and love and beauty and joy you spell it out as never before, in songs and hallelujahs. Oh, ye whose hearts are down under the sod of the cemetery, cheer up at the thought of this reunion! Oh, how much you will have to tell them when once you meet them!

Oh, how different it is on earth from the way it is in heaven when a Christian dies! We say, "Close his eyes." In heaven they say, "Give him a palm." On earth we say, "Let him down in the ground." In heaven they say, "Hoist him on a throne." On earth it is, "Farewell, farewell." In heaven it is, "Welcome, welcome." And so I see a Christian soul coming down to the river of death, and he steps into the river, and the water comes up to the ankle. He says, "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not death." And he wades still deeper down into the waters until the flood comes to the knee, and he says, "Lord Jesus, tell me, tell me, is this death?" And Christ says, "No, no; this is not death." And he wades still farther down until the wave comes to the girdle, and the soul says, "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not." And deeper in wades the soul till the billow strikes the lip, and the departing one cries, "Lord Jesus, is this death?" "No," says Christ, "this is not." But when Christ had lifted this soul on a throne of glory, and all the pomp and joy of heaven came surging to its feet, then Christ said, "This, O transported soul, this is death!"

MILLIONS FOR HIS ENGINE.

Grant Bramble, Inventor of the Rotary, Has Received $6,700,000.

The sale of Grant Bramble's rotary engine to the Allen syndicate, of London, England, has been consummated, and the Sleepy Eye (Minn.) inventor has letters of credit on the Bank of England for $6,700,000. The amounts paid were: For the English patent, $1,600,000; for France and Germany, $2,000,000; for the United States, $3,100,000.

These amounts and the fact of the receipt of the letters of credit were verified by the inventor. Mr. Bramble is telegraph operator and station agent at Sleepy Eye, and was lately elected Alderman. In speaking of his invention he said:

"I first got the idea of a rotary engine from the turbine wheel. I could not see why steam could not do what water did, especially when steam had qualities which water lacked, and they were essential. You know that when a little turbine is hit by a column of water no bigger than your pencil something had to go. It took many models and a great many failures to get the thing right. Finally about five years ago, I hit the machine substantially as it is to-day.

"The Allen Engineering syndicate, at the head of which is F. H. Allen, of the Allen Steamship Company, of Liverpool, has purchased the right for the machine for Europe and the United States."

BIG GOLD BELT IN ALASKA.

The Precious Metal Found in a Large Tract of Territory.

Director Walcott, of the Geological Survey, reports to the Secretary of the Interior that there is an enormous gold belt in Alaska. The report tells of an expedition that was sent out by the Geological Survey to determine the gold and coal deposits along the line of the Alaskan coast. A second expedition followed in May, 1896, going to the gold fields of the Yukon River to investigate the report that there were large placer deposits along the stream beds.

The party traversed the valley of the Yukon from the British boundary on the east to the mouth of the river on the west. All of the well-known placer deposits were examined and the origin of the gold in them was traced to the quartz veins along the head waters of the various streams entering the Yukon. Sufficient data were secured to establish the presence of a gold belt 300 miles in length in Alaska, which enters Alaska near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek, and extends westward across the Yukon valley at the Ramparts.

TREASURE TROVE.

A New Jersey Carpenter Finds a Fortune of Nearly $25,000 in an Old Box.

While working on an old building of the Hayes property, two miles from Port Elizabeth, N. J., Somers Cole, a carpenter of the latter place, found a fortune secreted in the eaves of the structure. The fortune was found in a long box and was in the shape of bonds, mortgages, gold and silver coin and large rolls of paper money, and amounted to nearly $25,000.

Cole was extremely happy over the find, but it will probably not benefit him much, as Lawyer H. O. Newcomb, of Millville, says he was the administrator of the Hayes estate and will take charge of the box.

The fortune will be claimed by Lorenzo Hayes, of Millville, who states that he is the oldest living heir. He says that he and his sister searched for the money up to ten years ago, and then gave it up in disgust.

THEATRE HATS MUST GO.

Chicago Imposes a Fine of $3 Each on Millinery Exhibits.

Hereafter it will cost $3 to obstruct the view of the stage during a theatrical performance in Chicago with a floral or zoological exhibit or the "sweetest" millinery confection that ever got away from Paris.

Mayor Swift vetoed Alderman Plotke's ordinance tabooing all kinds of hats during theatrical performances, and suggested the $3 substitute which Corporation Counsel Beal and the various theatrical managers of the city agreed upon. The ordinance was passed by an almost unanimous vote in the City Council.

A Novel Tombstone.

Major Jacob Crosthwait, a silver Democrat, who died recently at his home in Connersville, Ky., in his will requested that a monument be erected over his grave with a base of silver, on which should be inscribed, "Free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

A Russian Tragedy.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia bestowed to a gardener working in a park at Tsars Koeseloe, and the guard, seeing the man running toward the Czar, shot him dead, supposing that he was a would-be assailant. The Czar was deeply affected.

The Meaning of It.

Very often we give the wrong meaning to a word and thereby make serious mistakes. For instance, the true and literal meaning of the word rheumatism is "aches or pains of the muscles, bones and joints of the human body." It is general and not specific. Also the word relief does not mean cure. Relief may be but a short cessation of pain. But when we say St. Jacobs Oil cures rheumatism promptly and permanently, we mean it conquers pain quickly with no return of it, unless the sufferer gives cause for a new attack, and then it will cure again. It matters not whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory, it will cure. That is sure, be sure of it.

A fool finally hangs himself, if given enough rope, but he makes a lot of trouble for others before he does it.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How many fathers and mothers make religion such a cruel thing that their children hate it.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. 10c.

The man who would be wise, must sit at the feet of those who are wise.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The hotter the fire, the sooner the enemy will be out of ammunition.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds. MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague Wash., March 8, 1896.

We have done too little, when we have not done our prayerful best.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Self-righteousness never has any mercy on itself or anybody else.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We will always find good, when we look for it with a good heart.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

The man who controls himself, may hope to reform other men.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Some people look happiest when they have bad news to tell.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

If there is good in us, it will bring out good in others.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE
138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer

FREE

Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, will be entitled to 1 automatic, double action, 6 & 9 model 32 or 38 cal. 5" Revolver, 1 solid nickel 8 stem wind and stem set Watch, elegant rolled gold 12 Vest Chain, triple silver plated Tea Spoons worth $1, pair gold plated $1 Cuff buttons, gold plated Watch Charm worth 75c., 1 fine, diamond solid gold 4 Pearl Pin, 1 doz. Collar Buttons, 10c Rubbers, 5 doz. high grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil Sharpener, 1 Pocket Pocketknife and 1 Perpetual Button Hook Hanger. All we ask, in order to introduce our cigars, is that you allow us to send in same package 10 of our finest 5c. cigars, valued at $4.95. Full examination allowed. Remember, you only pay $4.95 and express for the cigars, and the 138 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the 138 worth 5 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

Money in Chickens

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100 PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 20 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs also for Fattening; which Fowls to save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. HOOK PUBLISHING CO. 134 Leonard Street, New York.

WELL Drilling Machines for any depth.

Late Improvements. All Money Makers. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

$20 a 100 for your neighbors' addresses. Send 10c. for postage and sample copy. ROMANCE MAGAZINE, New York.

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

PNU 5

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but excite easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 21

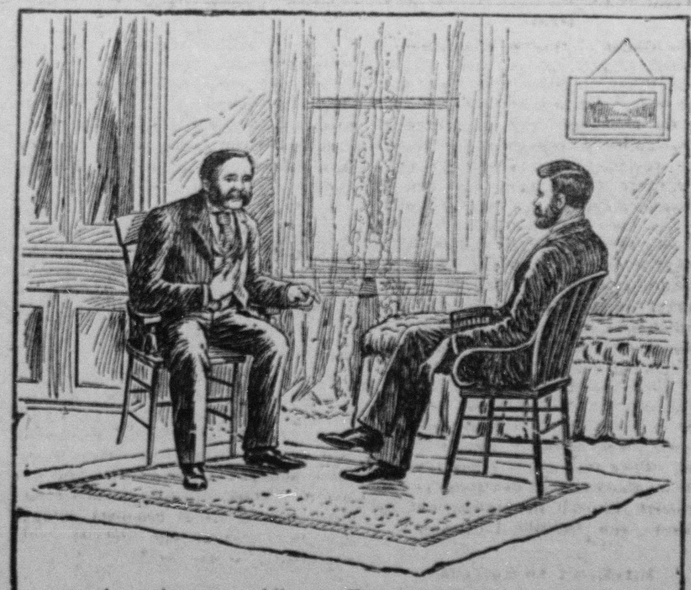
REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.



A gentleman residing in T street, N. W., Washington, D. C., asserts that he suffered for many years with dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness. He tried every known remedy, consulted many physicians with the hope of getting cured or even relief, but nothing seemed to relieve him. After meals he would feel as if a ball of lead was lodged in his stomach, tired and listless, as though life was scarcely worth living. Finally he was attracted to the ad of

RIPANS TABULES

and concluded to try them. After taking the first two or three he was surprised to find the relief they gave and soon he felt like a new man. He has never been without Ripans Tabules since, nor has he suffered since.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 4.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Big Department Store,

Easily the Largest and the Best.

1250 Yards..,

And that will be all of it, Cotton Plush, worth 10c., Racket price, 7½c.

China Annex Special.

10 and 12 in. Meat Plates, 9 in. Dinner, 10 in. Cake Plates, 7 and 8 in. Nappies, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Oat Meal Bowls, White China, Gold Stipple, neatly decorated, choice, 10c.

A Car Load of Clean-Cut Bargains En Route. Particulars Later.

Corsets.

Made to order, prices, $2.00 up. We guarantee a fit. A good thing. Ask to C 'em.

Umbrellas

Re-covered and repaired while U wait. We can make an Umbrella for U. Have all the parts.

When U come to Bellefonte, put The Racket on the list.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

DOES HE LIE?

He didn't see his shadow. We will see whether he understands his business. Never mind the weather if the hog didn't see his shadow, but come right along, and secure some of the many

Bargains

we have been putting out the last few weeks.

We still have some Mittens, Gloves, Underwear, Ladies' Hose, Men's Shirts, at the usual great reduction.

Everybody is delighted with the low prices we are selling our goods at.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Notes of Local Interest.

Mrs. John Puff, of this place, is quite ill with consumption.

Have your sale bills printed at the Reporter office for a nice job.

George Emerick has a steam wood-sawing machine buzzing around this vicinity.

Penn's valley, so far, is the only section in the county favored with good sleighing.

Henry Boozer has not ventured out of the house for some weeks owing to delicate health.

Sleighing is still excellent in this valley, this being the third week of "the beautiful."

The grain fields of this valley were well protected against the icy blizzard by a mantle of snow.

The sledding party accident near Tyrone last week, turns out to have been not half as bad as reported.

A little fellow, who is likely to become a preacher, made his arrival at Rev. Rearick's last Saturday evening.

Of public sales there will be a good crop in the county this spring. The lovers of free lunch are posting themselves on the sale dates.

Mrs. Yearick, widow of the late Thomas Yearick, of Aaronsburg, we learn will make her future home with her daughter, Mrs. Mingle, of this place.

In a week from this we may be able to lay before our readers the annual financial statement of the county. It will show a gratifying management on the part of the late board of commissioners.

The water company of this town will dispense with a Collector in the future. Taxes will have to be paid over to a Receiver at Murray's drug store on certain dates named on notice the same as with county and boro taxes. See your notice for pay days.

For Sale.

The Harpster property now occupied by D. J. Meyer, will be offered at private sale. It is desirably located, and has good dwelling house, stable, and other necessary outbuildings, along with a large building now occupied by A. J. Reesman's stove and tin store. The property will be offered at a bargain. Address

JOHN S. HARPSTER,
123 Stepheson St., Freeport, Ill.

THE SUPERVISOR TANGLE.

The Township Will Have a Five Column Ticket.

The Democratic caucus held at Centre Hill for Potter township caused quite a tangle and annoyance to the chairman of both districts. The primary vote gave Samuel Bruss the nomination in the north precinct for supervisor, and for the south precinct Adam Krumrine and James Sweetwood were tie. An effort was made to have either of the candidates withdraw, but each one thought he was as much entitled to the nomination as the other and an agreement could not be reached. The Democratic column will have but one nominee, Samuel Bruss.

Mr. Sweetwood will also go on the ticket by nomination papers under the head of Citizen's party and Mr. Krumrine on Monday evening also filed papers under the party affiliation of Peoples. The ticket for the township will be five columns wide, Republican, Democratic, Citizens and Peoples. Sweetwood and Krumrine will occupy a column each to themselves, and they will leave it to the voters of the township who shall be the successful one. Meanwhile the Republicans are hustling around and hope to elect at least one supervisor through the tangle.

Upset and Hurt.

On Monday afternoon John Miller, of Williamsport, years ago the tanner in this place, and James Noll of Bellefonte, were traveling in a sleigh towards Old Fort, and were upset near the toll-gate, by a snow-drift. Both were tumbled out and the horse ran off doing some damage to the sleigh before he was caught. Miller sustained some painful bruises on the side of his face.

Death of Mrs. Robert Mann.

Christina, wife of Robert Mann, died at the family residence at Mill Hall, last Friday night. She had been ill with la grippe, and on Friday symptoms of heart failure manifested themselves. She had resided at Mill Hall all her life and was 58 years of age.

Her husband, one daughter and five sons survive. She was an aunt to Andrew Reesman, of our town, who attended the funeral on Monday.

Seriously Ill.

All will regret to learn of the serious illness of the aged mother of M. L. Rishel, Esq., of Farmers' Mills. Her illness is from lung fever which laid hold of her only a few days ago and has rendered her condition very critical as we learn from Dr. Van Valzah. She is the widow of Col. John Rishel who in his day was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Penns valley.

Ground Hog Day.

Tuesday was ground hog day and an old superstition has it if the animal emerges from its hole and sees its shadow it means six weeks of cold weather ahead, and the groundhog retreats to its hole for a six weeks nap. If it is a cloudy day so no shadow is cast then it indicates mild weather and the little prophet remains out. Hoggy didn't see its shadow on Tuesday, hence we are to have mild weather the rest of the winter.

Had a Good Time.

A sled load of our people drove up to Mr. Joshua T. Potter's on Monday evening, and had a good time. Mrs. Potter entertained them royally, including a big and well loaded table. Mr. Potter's home is the place where every one has a good time and you are anxious to return.

Scared to Death.

THE danger of unduly frightening children, is shown in a case that happened a few evenings ago at Muncy, resulting in death. Two year old Walter Priest was frightened into convulsions by Margaret Colley, aged 8 years, who wore a hideous false face. He died a few hours after.

Declines to Run.

Mr. David Burrell, who was nominated on the Republican ticket for Overseer of Poor, declines the nomination, and if elected would refuse to serve the office. His name was used without his consent and he desires this announcement made.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Homan.

On last Saturday night Mrs. William Homan, of near Farmers' Mills, died unexpectedly, altho she had been ill for some time. Her age was about 62 years. Funeral Tuesday morning at the Union cemetery.

Boarding House Burned.

The boarding house connected with the mill belonging to the lumber company, a short distance west of Linden Hall, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon.

Daniel Musser.

Daniel Musser died at his home in College twp., on 22d ult. He was a much respected citizen, and aged 75 years.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

THE CONTEST.

Judge Love Orders the Boxes Opened next Monday.

Judge Love on Thursday last ordered a recount of the votes in 43 election precints in this county for the shrievalty contest, the recount to begin Monday, Feb. 8. Charles P. Hewes, Republican, was appointed examiner, and Harry C. Brew, a Republican, and Robert F. Hunter, Democrat, tellers.

From among the Republicans we think Mr. Hewes is as honorable a selection as could have been made, and Robert F. Hunter stands ditto as a Democrat and will be an efficient teller; Harry Brew is also a good selection.

If the ballot boxes have not been tampered with since the contest was begun, there is every reason to believe that sheriff Cronister will come out with a better vote than by the original returns.

A Pleasant Surprise.

The pastor of the M. E. Church and family were very agreeably surprised on Monday evening when four sled loads of his jolly good natured parishoners drove up to the parsonage at Spring Mills. They dismounted, about fifty in number, filling the house up stairs and down. It was soon evident that they were bent on being happy and making every body else the same. A table was quickly spread which groaned under its burden of good things brought with them. The evening was spent in social intercourse, varied by song, piano and cornet. The party departed about eleven o'clock, leaving the minister's cellar, larder, barn and wardrobe to look much more like living. No surprise that the pastor and family said to the retiring crowd. Call again.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John Estright, of Boggs township, and Edith May Miller, of Milesburg.

Lester H. Moyer and Annie M. Waite, of Penn Hall.

Chas. C. Bierly and Ada R. Weber, of Rebersburg.

William Moyer, of Marion township, and Cora B. Barret, of Boggs township.

Roy Morrison and Olive M. Steele of Martha Furnace.

Chas. A. Smith and Sadie A. Johnson, of Marengo, Ferguson township.

Oscar W. Stover and Florence Riley, of Boalsburg.

Fire at State College

The handsome $20,000 Ladies' Cottage narrowly escaped total destruction by fire at State College last Saturday morning and as it is, was damaged to the extent of $1,500. While one of the occupants was carrying an alcohol lamp left it fall and an explosion followed. Almost instantly the drapery in the room caught fire and the flames spread very rapidly. It was but the work of a few minutes to organize a bucket brigade and with this and the use of hand grenades the fire was extinguished.

Constables Must be Paid.

Relative to the much-discussed question of Constables' pay for mileage, Judge Love handed down an opinion in Court in a test case brought for back compensation. Judge Love holds, contrary to many decisions handed down elsewhere in the State. that the act of 1895 does not deprive Constables of their regular compensation, and he orders Commissioners to pay same. This means a neat sum to every Constable in Centre County.

Clothes Torn from His Body.

A few days ago at Kreamerville, near Rebersburg, C. O. Mallory, while at work in a creamery, was suddenly jerked off his feet by his clothes catching in a portion of the machinery. Mr. Mallory had presence of mind to brace himself with his feet and hands against the wall, and hold himself from being thrown around by the revolving shaft. His clothes were all torn from his body and his arm was badly bruised and wrenched.

Goes to Glasgow, Pa.

Rev. Wm. J. Wagner has resigned his pastorate of the Muncy, Pa., Lutheran charge, and has accepted a cali to Glasgow, Cambria county. He left Muncy last Thursday, his family spending several days near Bellefonte, while he visited his father at Tusseyville over Sunday. They will go to Glasgow at once.

Fixed the Compensation.

The Clearfield County commissioners have fixed the compensation of Treasurer at one per cent. for receiving and one per cent. for disbursing county funds. Under this ruling the office will pay about $1,700 instead of $6,000 or $7,000 per pear as formerly.

Old Mill at Tyrone Burned.

The old mill at Tyrone, used as a junk warehouse by C. E. Pitcher, was destroyed by fire on 28 ult. The carriage house and stable of Dr. G. W. Burket were also destroyed. Loss is $10,000; no insurance.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Foster's Predictions for the Month of February.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 25th to 29th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 30th, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 31st, great central valleys February 1 to 3, and the eastern states 4th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about January 25th, the great central valleys February 1st, eastern states 3rd. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about February 2, the great central valleys on the 4th and the eastern states 5th.

Ordinarily this disturbance would bring a severe cold wave, but a reversal will probably occur with the last disturbrnce of January, and the cold wave, in that event, will enter the upper Missouri valley not far from the 27th or 28th, and move eastward across the continent in three or four days. This prospective reversal will cause the last three days in Jan. to be cold and stormy and the cool wave following that first disturbance in February will not bring very cold weather.

The second disturbance of February will reach the Pacific coast about the 5th, cross the west of Rockies country close of 6th, great central valleys 7th to 9th, eastern states 10th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about February 5th, great central valleys 7th, eastern states 9th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 8th, great central valleys 10, eastern states 12th.

The regular weather changes would place this disturbance in a low temperature storm period, would cause severe storms, heavy snows and rains and result in the month average below the normal in temperature. But all this is expected to be reversed by the change that now appears to be during the last week in January. Because the reversal the coldest part of February is calculated to fall near 1st, then a rising temperature to about 8th or 10, then a feeble fall till near 16th or 18th, then a rise till about the last days of the month, winding up with a severe cold wave not far from March 1st.

February will probably be a warm month, bad for those who desire good weather for gathering ice and favorable to pneumonia, influenza, colds, etc.

Will Affect School Teachers.

In all probability a bill will be presented to the legislature which will have for its object the appointment of teachers in the public schools by the principals instead of the school boards as at present. The bill will also contain such provisions as will have the effect of eliminating politics entirely from the schools. Pittsburg gentlemen are fathering the scheme. Whether the evil effects that will be experienced from the unconscious or conscious tendency of the principals toward favoritism in the selection or retention of teachers will be greater than the influence of politics in the election of teachers by the school boards as now exerted in certain cities, will be a serious question.

M. E. Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church will meet in Clearfield in March and at that time committees will be appointed on the establishment of Deaconess' Homes. The first matter in this connection will be the selection of a place for the home and the choice now rests between Altoona, Harrisburg and Williamsport. When first established the home will have but two deaconesses, who will visit the sick, care for the poor, and encourage the fallen to lead better lives.

Will be First Class.

The elocutionary and dramatic entertainment to be given by Miss Anna L. Dunkel in the Presbyterian church at this place, tomorrow, Friday evening, will be first-class, and should not be missed by any one. Miss Dunkel will be assisted by her sister Miss Besse Dunkel, and they come highly recommended, receiving most flattering comments from every place they have given an entertainment.

Reformed Church Appointments.

Appointments for next Sunday: Spring Mills, 10:30 a. m.; St. John, 2 p. m.; Centre Hall, 7 p. m. Services preparatory to the Lord's supper at Centre Hall will begin on next Tuesday evening and continue every evening during the week. The pastor will be assisted at these services by Rev. Lewis Robb, pastor of the Second Reformed church of Altoona, Pa.,

A Lot of Shoats Frozen.

Ten large shoats, belonging to Luther Geiswite, of Coburn, froze to death during Monday night's, 25th, cold weather. The shoats were in their pen, says the Journal.

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. Christine will preach in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills next Sunday, Feb. 7, at 10.30 a. m., and at Centre Hall at 2.30 p. m.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

The Shoe Should be Good.

No matter what the price. There are good low-priced shoes as well as poor high-priced ones. There are swindles in every grade. There is no protection in price, though a good many people seem to think by paying dearly they are sure to get a good shoe. Your only protection lies with and in the dealer. He should know the shoes he buys and sells. Then he should guarantee them.

We guarantee every pair of shoes you buy to be worth every cent you pay. If they're not be buy them back.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

ONE DAY ONLY

Saturday, Feb. 6th.

With other goods not alone.

Ladies' plain and Striped Dressing Sacks.
(Eider Down.)
Regular price, $1.00. To go at this sale, 60c.

25 doz. R. S. Hose, regular price, 40c. (Ladies' sizes from 8½ to 10.) This lot 25c.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

Of Furniture at W. R. Brachbill's.

Previous to taking account of stock, we offer great bargains.

HERE YOU ARE,
ONLY
..$1.29.,
Regular price, $3.00,

OAK OR MAHOGANY.

24 X 24 TOP.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery

On February 1st we begin our Annual Inventory, and we find it much easier to Invoice Cash in Bank than Merchandise on our shelves.

To reduce our stock to a low point we have made great reductions in prices on all our strictly speaking

WINTER GOODS.

If you want to get **TEN DOLLARS** worth of merchandise for **FIVE DOLLARS** come and see us within the next two weeks.

All Ladies' Coats, priced heretofore at from $4.00 to $6.00, now go at $2.50.

Ladies' Coats, former price from $7.00 to $1.00, now go at the uniform price of $5.00. All our $15.00 and $20.00 Coats now go at $7.50.

We have cut the price on all **OUR DRESS GOODS ONE-THIRD OFF** of the old prices.

All our Red and Grey Flannels one-third off.

Woolen Hosiery, Blankets, Gloves, and all Winter Goods 33 per cent. off the old prices.

ALL OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS ONE-HALF OFF FORMER PRICES.

Our Men's and Boys' Suits are sold one-third off former prices.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear one-third off.

Millinery prices cut exactly one-half.

THIS IS A GENUINE REDUCTION SALE

Our only object being to close out all Winter Goods and to reduce stock as low as possible

You can save dollars by coming to see us.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of low prices and terrors to All Competitors."